THE WEATHER — PARIS: Tuesday, overcast. Temp. —1-2 (30-36). Wednesday, overcast. LONDON: Tuesday, dry and cloudy. Temp. 0-2 (32-36). Wednesday, cloudy. CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: Tuesday, cloudy. Temp. 5-12 (41-54). NEW YORK: Tuesday, fair. Temp. —1-4 (30-39).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Abu Dhabi	4.50 Dirh.	Greece	22 Dr.	Netherlands	1.75 Fior.
Algeria	2.75 Din.	Iceland	150 I Kr.	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	12 S.	India	Rs. 8	Norway	3.25 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.400 Din.	Iran	70 Rials	Oman	0.425 Rials
Belgium	23 B.Fr.	Israel	I.£14.00	Portugal	25 Esc.
Cyprus	250 Mills	Italy	500 Lire	Qatar	4.00 Rials
Denmark	3.75 D.Kr.	Jordan	0.300 Fils	Saudi Arabia	3.50 Rials
Dubai	4.50 Dirh.	Kenya	Shs 8.00	Spain	50 Ptas.
Egypt	40 P.	Kuwait	0.300 Fils	Sweden	3.00 S.Kr.
Eire	22 P.	Lebanon	L.2.75	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	3.00 F.M.	Libya	L Din. 0.25	Tunisia	3.25 Din.
France	3 F.	Luxembourg	23 L.Fr.	Turkey	T.L. 15
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Madeira	27.5 Esc.	U.S. Mil. [Eur.]	$0.35
Great Britain	20 P.	Morocco	3.00 Dr.	Yugoslavia	20 D.

No. 29,866 * PARIS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1979 Established 1887

Peking Policy: Teng Hints Commitment Is at Stake

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, Feb. 19 (NYT) — On the night U.S. troops invaded Cambodia in 1970, President Richard Nixon explained to a national television audience that he had acted because, "when the chips are down," the *United States could not appear to be a "pitiful, helpless giant."*

"It is not our power but our will and character that is being tested tonight," Mr. Nixon said. Something of the same kind of concern with what nations, or their leaders, think of as honor seems to have been on Peking's mind last week when it attacked Vietnam.

During the last year, the Chinese had become increasingly angry, frustrated and humiliated by Vietnam's actions — the expulsion of 180,000 ethnic Chinese, a nagging series of incidents on the Chinese-Vietnamese border, Hanoi's conclusion of an alliance with Moscow last November and then Vietnam's overthrow last month of the Pol Pot regime in Cambodia, Peking's ally.

Particulary galling was China's belief that the Soviet Union was behind Hanoi's moves. The Chinese have, in some ways, inherited the psychology and the containment policy of John Foster Dulles, and tend to see the Russians everywhere. With Mao dead, Peking is no longer accusing Moscow of revisionism, or consumer communism. But the deep traditional national enmity between the two nations remains.

China's leaders therefore came to feel, as several administrations in Washington had done before, that a failure to act against the Vietnamese-Soviet colossus would cast doubt on Peking's commitment to its friends, and to itself. Teng Hsiao-ping, China's senior deputy premier, hinted at this sentiment today in his first public comment since the Chinese offensive began Saturday.

The time had come, Mr. Teng said, when the Chinese people had "to take a position demonstrating that they do care. They cannot tolerate any aggression against them that should be misconstrued as indifference or weakness — or just being pushed around." Mr. Teng made his remarks in a meeting in *Peking with the secretary-general of the Or*ganization of American States, Alejandro Orfila.

Mr. Teng emphasized that Peking had very limited aims. "This action will be a limited one, an action reacting to provocation that will be circumspect to take care of this particular situation, and it will not be extended or expanded in any other way."

Mr. Teng may have had in mind China's lightning war with India in 1962, during which the Chinese inflicted an embarrassing defeat on New Delhi and and then swiftly pulled back. But as the United States discovered in Vietnam, limited wars do not always end on schedule. They tend to be harder to stop than to start; particularly so with the Vietnamese, who sense themselves as inheritors of a 2,000-year history of repelling foreign invaders, Chinese, Japanese, French and U.S.. Indeed, Vietnam today rejected Peking's call, made the day the Chinese attack began, for negotiators to settle the dispute.

"What is to be negotiated when Chinese troops are still trampling our soil," Radio Hanoi said. "That is tantamount to a robber *whetting his knife to compel the houseowner* to negotiate the haul."

Ironically, that was the same metaphor that Hanoi used in the late 1960s when it demanded the United States withdraw its troops from South Vietnam before negotiations could start.

As the modern inventors of protracted, people's war, the Chinese are aware of its dangers, and analysts here believe that Peking may have had two other purposes for its attack beyond the mere salving of national pride.

One was military and tactical — to relieve pressure on Pol Pot's guerrilla forces who are resisting the estimated 150,000 man Vietnam Army in Cambodia. Analysts here say the evidence is too fragmentary to know if Hanoi, faced with the Chinese attack, has pulled back any of its troops in Cambodia. The Chinese threat did not deter a high-level Vietnamese delegation, headed by Premier Pham Van Dong and the army chief of staff, Gen. Van Tien Dung, from signing a "treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation" yesterday in Phnom Penh with the Cambodian regime that Hanoi installed there last month.

The second purpose is more problematic, but some diplomats believe that Peking might have been hoping to use its attack to help start talks leading to the creation of a non-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



United Press International

Teng Hsiao-ping

Hanoi Claims Peking Losses Heavy

China Troops Said to Halt Six Miles Inside Vietnam

By Robert Trumbull

BANGKOK, Feb. 19 (NYT) — Chinese troops in Vietnam were reported today to have halted their advance about six miles inside Vietnamese territory.

Intelligence reports here indicated that Peking might be preparing a complete withdrawal of the invasion force, presumably feeling that the operation had accomplished China's stated objective of "punishing" the Vietnamese for their decisive role in ousting the Chinese-supported Pol Pot government in Cambodia.

Analysts here, sifting conflicting statements by both sides in the Vietnam conflict, estimate that Peking has deployed at least 150,000 regular troops in the assault across the border. The Vietnamese asserted that 50,000 regulars were facing the Chinese, with another 50,000 "militia," assumed to be village defense units, in a backup force.

Vietnam's Account

Spokesmen for Hanoi, in a news conference today at the Vietnamese Embassy in Bangkok, declared that the defending forces had inflicted heavy casualties on the Chinese, but there was nothing from other *sources to substantiate these asser*tions.

According to a Vietnamese account, the Chinese sent 18 tanks on a foray across the border, but lost 8 of the machines before the advance halted about three miles inside Vietnamese territory.

Intelligence sources were skeptical of a Vietnamese statement that the Chinese Air Force had bombed factories and "other facilities" along the border, inflicting "heavy *destruction," with many* "civilian casualties."

No Air Combat

According to other reports, considered reliable here, there has been a complete absence of air combat, although planes of both sides were in the air and the Chinese used *spotter aircraft to direct artillery* fire.

A dispatch from the Hanoi correspondent of a leftist Japanese news agency, Nippon Dempa, said that the Vietnamese capital had received no reports of ground action since Saturday. Other sources reported a number of artillery exchanges, however.

The Chinese push, now apparently halted at least temporarily, *was described as having penetrated* the Vietnamese border from the northeast in four salients. The estimates of the number of Chinese divisons employed varied from 10 to 20, with the lower figure favored by Western analysts.

Previous Tactic

Analysts recalled that Peking used a similar tactic in the border war with India in 1962. After pushing the outclassed Indian forces well south of the area claimed by China along India's northeastern frontier, the Chinese fell back to a line marking the limit of Peking's territorial claim.

Western military analysts agreed at the time that the Chinese could have menaced major northern Indian cities, had this been part of Peking's plan. Similarly, according to reports on the fighting in Vietnam collected here from various sources closely following the action, the Chinese have shown no sign of moving on Hanoi, the Vietnamese capital.

The sudden strike caught the leadership of Vietnam in Phnom Penh, the capital of Cambodia, where Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong was to sign a treaty of friendship with the government that replaced the ousted Pol Pot regime, with the aid of Vietnamese troops. Other Vietnamese in the party included Gen. Van Tien Dung, the chief of staff of the Vietnamese armed forces, and several leading Cabinet ministers.

A report credited to official sources in Hanoi said that the Vietnamese planned to continue discussions with the Cambodian leaders instead of returning to their own capital to deal with the crisis brought about by the Chinese invasion.



United Press International

The presidium of the central committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, a political organization, meets yesterday in Hanoi to appeal to the Vietnamese people to repel the Chinese invaders.

Orders Militia to Help Restore Order

Khomeini Denounces 'Evil' Leftist Goals

By Nicholas Gage

TEHRAN, Feb. 19 (NYT) — In an attack on defiant leftist groups, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini denounced "their evil objectives" today and warned that he would deal as harshly with them as he did with the shah's forces.

"It seems that a group of bandits and unlawful elements have been taking advantage of the situation and making efforts to pursue their evil objectives," the Iranian revolutionary leader said in a statement *that his aides said was aimed clear*ly at leftist groups.

"If the united leadership is not accepted by all groups, I shall regard this as an uprising against the Islamic revolution, and I warn these bandits and unlawful elements that we were able to destroy the shah and his evil regime," the ayatollah said. "And we are strong enough to deal with them."

Ayatollah Khomeini ordered the revolutionary government's militia to report to police and army bases "and assist them in establishing law and order and crushing the bandits." The order did not have an immediate impact on the most restive of the Marxist groups, the People's Fedayeen, which called for a demonstration in the capital Thursday.

The ayatollah's special guest over the last two days, Yasser Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, formally opened *PLO offices for the first time in* Iran this morning in a building previously occupied by the Israeli mission, whose diplomats were ordered out of the country.

Joined by the ayatollah's son Ahmad and Deputy Premier Ibrahim Yazdi, Mr. Arafat told an assembled crowd: "In the name of the Palestinian fighters, I undertake to free the land of Palestine with you under the leadership of Imam Khomeini."

Sources in the Khomeini camp said that the ayatollah's attack on opponents of his revolution was prompted by the actions of "rebellious" Marxist groups that are continuing sporadic attacks and defying his order to surrender weapons seized from army bases.

The ayatollah was reported greatly concerned also about the reluctance of workers in the southern oil fields to heed his call to end their strikes. The workers, who are thought to be under strong influence of the Communist Tudeh Party, have reported to their jobs in large numbers, but many have declined to perform their duties.

A front-page commentary in the newspaper Kayhan said today that "there are signs oil workers are not listening to Ayatollah Khomeini and leftist groups have an astonishing amount of influence over them."

Among the signs mentioned were demands that they have made to form workers' committees to run the oil installations and statements that they have issued claiming that the ayatollah's provisional government has no right to order resump-

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 3)

Slow Exit for Hundreds of Foreigners

Flights From Iran: Harassment, Delay

By Paul Lewis

AKROTIRI ROYAL AIR FORCE BASE, Cyprus, Sunday, Feb. 18 (NYT) — For the hundreds of foreigners fleeing the anarchy and xenophobia unleashed by Iran's Islamic revolution, the way home is agonizingly slow, filled with petty humiliations, and sometimes is heartbreakingly cruel.

About 600 to 700 more foreigners left Tehran Sunday, on the second day of the evacuation, aboard two Boeing 747 airliners chartered by the U.S. State Department, a VC-10 and a C-140 provided by Britain's air force and special flights arranged by Air France and Swissair.

Those who left faced long delays and were subjected to repeated physical searches and passport examinations by the armed supporters of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini who control Tehran's Mehrabad Airport, in an atmosphere heavy with menace.

Once again, no Iranians were among those who left. The first, but never publicly announced, act of the Iranian revolution was to close the country's borders to its own citizens.

Future Alone

Iranians married to foreigners are compelled to stay behind and face the future alone if their spouses leave. So are most Iranians with dual nationality and two passports.

"It is difficult but I have no real choice," said Steven Olden, a young British aircraft radio technician, who flew out on a rescue flight, leaving his Iranian wife behind.

The Iranian officer who owned the aircraft maintenance company he worked for was sentenced to *death by an "Islamic revolutionary* court" at a brief hearing two nights ago, along with 21 other Iranian officers, four of whom were immediately shot.

"The firm just vanished," he said. "So all I can do is get out and look for another job and hope my wife will be able to follow later."

The Islamic revolutionary authorities have never explained why they will not allow Iranians to leave the country, or why departing foreigners are subjected to repeated airport searches.

Shreds of Evidence

But it is assumed that the revolutionaries plan retribution against those who worked for the regime of Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, or who profited from it. They want to stop suspects, and any shreds of evidence against them, from leaving.

Revolutionary gunmen have already seized the Iranian headquarters of Bell Helicopter International and some other foreign contractors in a move that could be a prelude to an inquiry into corporate bribery under the shah. When members of the British Aerospace Corp. staff tried to burn their files, they were arrested.

For the 250 or so British passport holders who left Sunday, evacuation began with a predawn meeting at the British Embassy's "summer" compound in the foothills of the snow-covered Elburz Mountains that dominate Tehran.

All agreed without protest to repay the British government the cost of the journey, even though told

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 2)

Storm Closes Airports, Schools in Eastern U.S.

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 — A snowstorm struck the East today, paralyzing Washington and New York with heavy snow, closing major airports and halting land travel. A belt of snow also buried the South from Louisiana to the Carolinas.

The six airports serving Washington and New York were closed. Boston's airport remained open, however.

The storm virtually shut the Washington area, closing roads and disrupting the plans of merchants for Washington's Birthday holiday sales. About 20 inches of snow fell in 18 hours, with 6 inches already on the ground. The city's Metro bus and subway system closed. Early this morning, buses started to run on major roads, but a Metro spokesman soon said that 90 buses were stuck and that the others had been recalled.

Police in several Washington precincts reported that they had as many patrol cars stuck in the snow as patrolling the streets. Snowdrifts up to 8 feet deep were reported.

In Maryland a foot of snow halted virtually all traffic and closed hundreds of schools and businesses. Schools across the state had scheduled classes for the holiday to make up for days missed because of bad weather, but most of them were canceled.

The heavy snow took New York by surprise. The National Weather Service had predicted only 2 to 4 inches, but early today it revised its prediction, saying that 10 to 15 inches of snow could fall before the storm moved out to sea. A snow emergency was declared.

Few pedestrians were on New York's streets — schools, banks, and state and federal offices were closed for Washington's Birthday. Winds up to 30 mph were reported, and visibility was reduced to less than a city block.

More than 15 inches of snow fell in parts of the Carolinas and Virginias, closing airports in Raleigh-Durham, Asheville and Charlotte, N.C. Atlanta's Hartsfield Airport struggled to stay open with only one runway in operation yesterday.

Emergency Plan

Richmond, Va., with 10 inches of snow, invoked its emergency snow plan for the first time in 12 years. City officials today encouraged residents to stay off the roads and nonessential businesses to close.

Highways from the Mississippi Delta to Pennsylvania were covered with snow and ice, causing many accidents. In Cartersville, Ga., about 60 miles west of Atlanta, a Civil Defense team rescued 13 Boy Scouts who were trapped in a mountain cave. Trees limbs and power lines snapped under a coat of ice in northern Louisiana, disrupting electricity and telephone service to more than 40,000 customers.

Records for cold were set or equaled in 12 cities and towns across the region.

3 More Charged On Refugee Ship

HONG KONG, Feb. 19 (AP) — Three more officers of the refugee ship Huey Fong have been charged with conspiracy in connection with the freighter's arrival here late last year, the government reported today.

A government statement said that the Huey Fong's first officer *Meng Cheng Hsiang, 33, second of*ficer Yu Shoou Yih, 34, and third officer Lee Ching Chen, 52, will appear in court tomorrow morning.

The charges of conspiracy to carry refugees to Hong Kong illegally are identical to those already made against the captain and seven others from the freighter.

Russia Reported Building 2 Bombers; One Like B-1

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (UPI) — The Soviet Union is developing *two new intercontinental bombers,* including one with the performance characteristics of the canceled U.S. supersonic B-1, it was reported yesterday.

Aviation Week & Space Technology, which is usually well informed on Soviet air activities, said that the Russians also are modifying the Backfire bomber to extend its range.

The developments, if confirmed, could complicate completion of a new U.S.-Soviet Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty and hurt the pact's chances of ratification in the Senate.

SALT-2, which would regulate the number and range of U.S. and Soviet missiles and bombers, is nearly completed. President Carter and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev are expected to sign the accord soon.

No Ceilings Set

But the impending treaty, according to versions leaked to the press, does not put ceilings on the Soviet Union's Backfire bomber or the reported new Soviet version of the B-1.

Senate foes of the pact have sharply criticized U.S. arms-control negotiators for giving the Soviet Union a virtual carte blanche with the Backfire bomber but going along with severe restrictions on the U.S. Cruise missile.

The aviation publication said that the Soviet Union is developing *a new bomber "with supersonic,* low-altitude penetration capability to replace the Backfire." It said that the new aircraft is expected to be operational in 1982.

The article, by Clarence Robinson Jr., the military editor, said that the new model is a swing-wing craft with the performance characterisics *of the B-1 bomber canceled by Mr.* Carter in 1977.

Replacement for Bear

The second new Soviet bomber, according to Mr. Robinson, would be a replacement for the Tu-95, known by the NATO codename Bear.

The four-engine Tu-95, which has a range of 7,800 miles, was the backbone of the Soviet strategic bomber fleet until the appearance of the Backfire.

The Tu-95 replacement, Aviation Week said, will have an unrefueled range of 10,000 miles and a superior payload. The plane is scheduled for operational service in 1983.

"The U.S. Air Force Boeing B-52's usefulness is in jeopardy," the magazine warned, referring to the backbone of the U.S. bomber fleet in the absence of the B-1.

It said that the B-52 would be vulnerable to "the advantage of the Soviet air defense system with about 2,600 manned interceptor aircraft and 12,000 surface-to-air missiles."

Quick Strike, Withdrawal Recalled

Attack Mirrors '62 Raid on India

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG, Feb. 19 (WP) — In making a quick and probably limited strike into Vietnamese territory, China's leaders appear deeply *influenced by memories of one of* the oddest — and most politically successful — military campaigns in Chinese history.

In 1962, Chinese troops plunged into India and moved deeper than they are expected to go in this invasion of Vietnam. But the desire to chastise a difficult neighbor with a *quick strike, and then win interna*tional approval with a quick withdrawal, seems to motivate both actions. Analysts here simply wonder if the Chinese have overlooked some important differences.

Whatever the bad impression created by an invasion of a sovereign neighboring state, the Chinese seem convinced that they came out ahead when widespread praise greeted their unilateral decision to move back behind their border after routing the Indians in November, 1962. The action caused many reappraisals of China's belligerent image abroad. "Astonishment almost blots out relief at the sudden Chinese decision," the Times of London said at the time.

The Chinese objective had been to stop the movement of Indian troops into areas claimed by China in the mountainous wastes of the border between Tibet and India. According to Australian journalist and historian Neville Maxwell, this goal was achieved. India's "forward *policy was not revived,*" Mr. Maxwell said. "The [Indian] Army built up its strength in Ladakh and opened roads to its forward positions, but these remained outside the Chinese claim line — and the dispositions were defensive.

In Vietnam, analysts here say, the Chinese are fighting with far more troops in much easier terrain. But now they have neither the time nor the well-defined political and military goal that they enjoyed in *the Indian campaign. The regional* bitterness left behind by the Indian attack is likely to be even greater in Indochina.

India moved much closer to China's archrival, the Soviet Union, after the 1962 invasion. This probably means little to Peking policy-makers planning the Vietnam invasion, since Hanoi has become as close an ally as Moscow has. But it also leaves less of an opportunity for any future easing of border tension, regardless of the invasion.

There remains controversy over whether the Vietnamese have been trying to provoke incidents on the Chinese border to chastise Peking for its support of Cambodia guerrillas now fighting a Hanoi-backed government in Phnom Penh. "In 1962 the Indians were clearly pursuing a forward strategy to move into areas claimed by China," an analyst said, "while I sort of doubt

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U.S. Overtures to Teng Cited

Soviet Press Blames West In Part for China Attack

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW, Feb. 19 (NYT) — The Soviet government press, which is maintaining silence on the possibility of retaliatory action against China for invading Vietnam, charged today that the West shared the blame for Peking's aggression.

A commentary in the Soviet government paper, Izvestia, said that the timing of the Chinese attack, shortly after Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping returned home from the United States, had placed the United States in "an ambiguous and politically vulnerable position."

"Those circles in the West that signed Teng's 'certificate of trustworthiness,' " the commentary said, "regardless of their intentions, objectively bear their share of the responsibility for the occurrence of a new war in Indochina."

No Explicit Threat

Yesterday, an official Soviet statement demanded immediate withdrawal of the Chinese invading force and told Peking to stop "before it is too late." The statement contained no explicit threat of Soviet military retaliation on China's northern flank, where the two countries share a 4,000-mile border.

Instead, it pointed out that the Vietnamese knew how to defend themselves and that the Soviet Union would stand by them loyally.

Today, there was no further hint of official Soviet intentions in the conflict, and Western diplomats *here continue to believe that* Moscow's most likely course would be to supply Vietnam with all the military equipment and ammunition it requests, without getting involved more directly.

But the anti-American undertones in yesterday's commentary — following similar charges before the invasion actually began during the weekend — seem likely to add to the developing strain in U.S.-Soviet relations that began when the Carter administration recognized Peking Jan. 1.

A Western diplomat here pointed out that the United States had contacted Moscow several times this year, attempting to head off a Chinese attack on Vietnam.

The diplomat said the United States asked the Soviet Union to *use its influence with Hanoi to get* Vietnamese forces to withdraw from Cambodia, whose defeat last January was what put Peking in a mood to punish the Vietnamese. Cambodia had been a Chinese ally under the regime of Pol Pot.

According to a closely informed official, the Soviet Union apparently did not urge Vietnam to withdraw, and many Vietnamese troops are believed to be still in Cambodia fighting remnants of the defeated Pol Pot army.

Vietnam and the Soviet Union signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation Nov. 3. A Western observer said, "The Vietnamese must have calculated the risk of Chinese retaliation after they went into Cambodia, and the Chinese must also have calculated how far they could go into Vietnam without provoking a strong Soviet reaction."

So far, there has been nothing in the controlled Soviet press to suggest that such a reaction is being prepared.

U.S., Seoul Schedule March Military Drills

SEOUL, Feb. 19 (Reuters) — The United States and South Korea will hold large-scale military exercises next month despite a call from North Korea for an end to military activity along both sides of the border after March 1, informed military sources said today.

The sources said that U.S. warplanes, ships and troops would join South Korean troops in the annual "team spirit" exercise, which is designed to demonstrate how the countries would respond to a North Korean attack.

Germans Probe New Spy Case

KARSLRUHE, West Germany, Feb. 19 (AP) — The West German federal prosecutor said today that his office is investigating another case involving possible espionage for East Germany.

The Sunday newspaper Welt am Sonntag said that the suspect was a woman scientist working for the university in Freiburg.

A spokesman for the prosecutor's office declined to confirm the newspaper's report or that, according to an unofficial count, the suspect was the 13th arrested since a East German security official defected to the West a month ago.

In 3d Day of Reported Air Attacks

Rhodesia Jets Hit Mozambique Targets

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Feb. 19 (AP) — Rhodesian jet fighters today bombed what the military command here described as a "terrorist storage complex"in neighboring Mozambique.

The strike was the third reported to have been launched by Rhodesian forces against suspected guerrilla bases in the past three days.

On Saturday, and again on yesterday, according to reports reaching Lusaka, the Zambian capital, Rhodesian planes hit guerrilla camps inside Zambia.

The Rhodesian military command has reported only an incursion yesterday into Zambia. A military spokesman here said "there is no truth to this" when asked about reports of other air raids.

The most recent raids and air strikes into Zambia and Mozambique, home bases for Rhodesian guerrillas, appear to be an attempt by the Salisbury government to disperse and destroy guerrillas as they reportedly gather for infiltration into Rhodesia to sabotage the scheduled April elections for black majority rule.

In the raids, according to a military command communique released here, Rhodesian planes crossed into Mozambique about 8 a.m. It said that they struck at a guerrilla storage complex, apparently an arms and supply dump, at the town of Chimoio about 80 miles east of the Rhodesian border.

"No damage was incurred to any other buildings or property outside this complex," the communique said, stressing that only the guerrilla target was attacked.

"All aircraft returned safely to base."

The attack against a camp of Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union forces occurred amid reports that the Mozambique-based guerrillas were about to mount major offensives into Rhodesia.

The raids on Zambia followed the downing one week ago of an Air Rhodesia Viscount civilian airliner.

Joshua Nkomo, head of the Zambia-based Zimbabwe African People's union has said that his men shot down the airliner, as they did a similar one on the same Kariba to Salisbury route in September.

In the earlier incident, 48 persons died — 10 of them slain by black gunmen after surviving the crash.

The military command, reporting the Saturday raids against two camps near the southwestern Zambian resort town of Livingstone overlooking Victoria Falls, said the raid and air strikes were launched following intelligence reports that guerrillas in Zambia were massing for attacks into Rhodesia.

The command has stressed the raids are not in retaliation for the aircraft disaster, the worst in Rhodesian aviation history, but part of the campaign against the guerrillas.

Rhodesian planes and troops have now raided the neighboring black states of Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia at least 15 times, killing an estimated 2,000-3,000.

Scheel on Austrian Visit

VIENNA, Feb. 19 (AP) — West German President Walter Scheel today flew into Vienna for a five-day official visit to Austria.

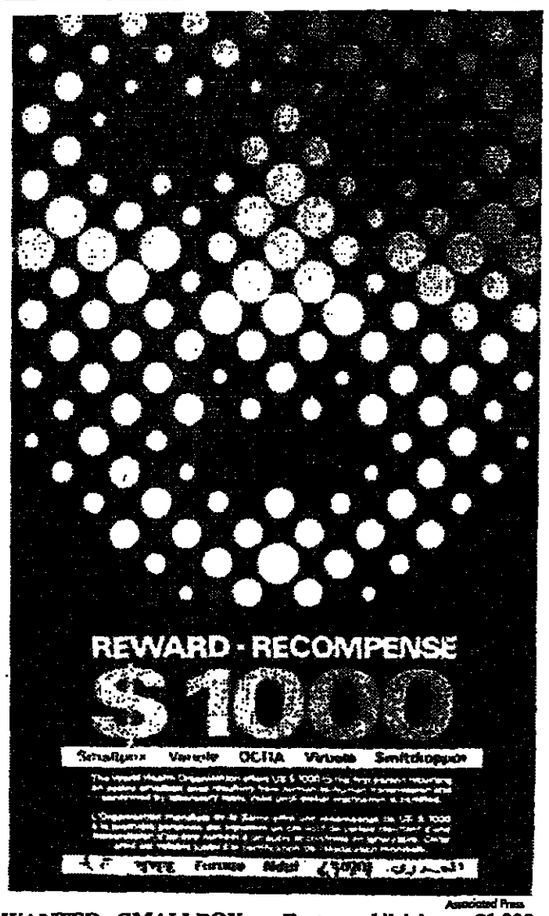
300 in Maldives Are Said to Seize U.S. Crewman, Loot Survey Ship

NAIROBI, Feb. 19 (AP) — Radio amateurs reported today that about 300 Maldive islanders, carrying axes and handguns, boarded an American-manned oceanographic survey ship in the Indian Ocean during the weekend, kidnapped a crew member and looted the vessel before releasing it.

The radio amateurs said that the Panamanian-registered vessel, the Alysse Maru, reported itself sailing today from the Maldives toward the U.S. naval facility on British-held Diego Garcia Island, 750 miles (1,200 kilometers) to the south, escorted by a U.S. Navy plane.

Transmissions from the ship said that seven U.S. citizens were on board but that three of the crew — Capt. Kenneth Leonard, chief engineer Craig Williams and medical officer Thomas Wiemken — were left in the Maldives.

The radio reports said that Mr. Wiemken was taken by the islanders after they seized the vessel Saturday and exchanged gunfire with the crew. Capt. Leonard and Mr. Williams were said to have left the ship in search of Mr. Wiemken.



Associated Press

WANTED: SMALLPOX — Poster publicizing a $1,000 reward for discovery of an active case of smallpox is displayed at Center for Disease Control in Atlanta. Reward is offered by World Health Organization, which will declare smallpox eradicated if no cases are reported this year.

Chinese Attack Mirrors Strike on India in 1962

(Continued from Page 1)

the Vietnamese have been taking that sort of initiative."

After they withdraw, the Chinese have far less of a chance to stop a renewal of hostile incidents along the ill-defined, thickly populated Chinese-Vietnamese border than they did in 1962, when they were dealing with an almost uninhabited Himalayan wasteland at Aksai Chin and in the North-East Frontier Agency, a special territory in India.

Compelling Similarities

But the similarities in the way that the Chinese approached the two border problems remain compelling. In both instances, a series of sometimes contradictory warnings and offers of negotiation preceded the invasion. In each case, the Chinese tried to cloak their extensive assault in the aura of a "counterattack" against aggression from the troublesome neighbor.

On Oct. 20, 1962, the Chinese began their assault by saying the Indians had launched "massive attacks" on the border. Chinese troops "in self-defense . . . were compelled to strike back resolutely, and cleared away some aggressive strong points set up by the Indian troops," Peking said. Mr. Maxwell, who mostly endorses the Chinese side in the dispute, says that the Indians made no such mass attacks. China described its attack on Vietnam Saturday as a "counterattack to defend the country's borders" following a steady escalation of Hanoi's "armed incursions into China."

In India, the Chinese moved quickly down the Thaga La Ridge in the east and through the Indian Army lines at Aksai Chin in the west. They stopped at their claimed border in the west, but moved at least 40 miles into Indian territory in the east and seemed poised to invade the Plains of Assam with the Indian Army in disarray. Then on Nov. 21 Peking announced a cease-fire and promised to withdraw within a few days to lines 13 miles behind its line of control in 1959.

In a general way, that is the example with which the Chinese appear to have approached their new border problem. But as an analyst here said, "With the Soviets breathing down their necks, this time they probably can't go that deep, or stay that long."

S. Africa Plans Oil-Price Raise, Information Ban

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 19 (UPI) — Since the disruption in oil production has forced South Africa to pay an 80-percent premium above the official OPEC price for crude oil, a second gasoline price increase for South African motorists will be announced shortly, according to the minister of economic affairs, Chris Heunis.

Mr. Heunis also said that legislation prohibiting the "discussion in public . . . of information relating to the origin, sources of supply and level of the country's oil reserves" would be introduced soon in parliament.

He said that the clampdown on such discussion was required because of "the sensitive position that we have in the international world."

South Africa's sources and supplies of crude oil are state secrets, but newspapers have reported that 90 percent of South Africa's oil came from Iran until the shah was deposed.

General Strike Slows Business in Jamaica

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 19 (UPI) — A general strike called by the opposition Jamaica Labor Party closed much of industry and commerce yesterday, but government offices and public services functioned as usual.

The Labor Party and its allied Bustamante Industrial Union termed the one-day walkout a "Day of Peace and Justice" as they protested a government price increase in 22 basic consumer items, mainly food.

Italy Remains Top Importer Of Champagne

TURIN, Feb. 19 (AP) — Despite inflation and other economic woes, Italy in 1978 — for the third year in a row — topped a worldwide list of 160 countries as the largest importer of champagne, according to statistics released by the Italian Center for Champagne.

The center said that Italy imported 8,207,151 bottles, an average of one for every seven inhabitants — 12 percent more than in 1977 — at a total cost of about $35 million.

The Italians use champagne to celebrate Christmas and New Year's Day, as well as birthdays and other private occasions. Besides champagne, they consume dozens of millions of bottles of *spumante*, the homemade Italian sparkling wine that is also widely exported.

Threat to Oswald In '63 Reported

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 19 (UPI) — The FBI received an anonymous telephone threat on Lee Harvey Oswald's life a few hours before he was shot and killed by Jack Ruby, a former FBI agent says.

James Hosty Jr., who had investigated Oswald before President Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963, said that after receiving the call the FBI opposed Oswald's transfer from the city jail to the county facility on Nov. 24, but that Dallas police decided to move him.

In a copyrighted interview in yesterday's editions of the Kansas City Star, Mr. Hosty, who retired last month, said, "We, of course, didn't know whether the call was legitimate or from some crank. But when the police insisted on going ahead with the move, we were ordered to stay completely out of the area. We wanted no part of it, under the circumstances."

Quake Rocks Santiago

SANTIAGO, Feb. 19 (UPI) — An earthquake measuring 3.0 on the Richter scale rocked Santiago today.

False Diplomas Charged in Italy

MILAN, Feb. 19 (Reuters) — Hundreds of Italians may be practicing medicine, dentistry and other professions under phony diplomas issued by an accused forger, police here said.

Investigators who arrested the self-styled Dott. Arch. Ing. Avv. Nh. Cav. Uff. Comm. (doctor, architect, engineer, lawyer, nobleman, knight, public official, commander) Gottardo Sandrino Roncoletta at his home Saturday said they found forging equipment and a list of nearly 2,000 clients to whom he allegedly had supplied false documents since 1958.

Authorities said one of the customers was a respected Milan dentist with two successful surgeries, hundreds of satisfied clients — and no qualifications. An investigation also found a dentist who has practiced for 10 years on a diploma from the nonexistent "National Ecclesiastical University of London."

Peking Policy: Teng Hints Commitment Is at Stake

(Continued from Page 1)

Vietnamese-controlled government in Cambodia.

In the last few weeks there has been a marked shift in Peking's approach to Cambodia, with far less talk about supporting Pol Pot, and instead a new policy of trying to create what the Chinese Communist paper, Jenmin Jih Pao, termed a "most extensive national, democratic and patriotic united front." The main conflict, or "contradiction" in Cambodia, the paper said last week, is no longer between different classes or political groups but between Cambodians and Vietnamese.

The Cambodians therefore should "readjust" their policies and use the united front strategy as a "magic weapon for victory," the paper explained. As part of this effort, Peking last week accorded a hero's welcome to Prince Norodom Sihanouk on his return from representing the former Pol Pot government at the United Nations. The Chinese may be hoping that Prince Sihanouk could be a compromise candidate to head a new regime in Phnom Penh.

Unless Peking can bring the fighting to a swift conclusion, some analysts feel that China's Vietnam adventure poses more risks than it promises gains.

For one thing, the Soviet Union may soon find itself drawn into supporting Vietnam by the same process that spurred the Chinese to attack — the problem of face. Moscow has already declared that it would "honor its obligations" under the Vietnam-Soviet union alliance and warned Peking to "stop before it is too late." The Soviet Union has 44 divisions, nearly a million men, on their 5,000-mile frontier with China, and they are far better armed than the Chinese troops facing them.

China's Risk

China has also put at risk its new relationship with the United States. Congress is debating President Carter's decision to cancel official relations with Taiwan and the appointment of an ambassador to Peking. The Vietnam attack may increase fears among conservative supporters of Taiwan that Peking cannot be trusted to work for the peaceful reunification of the Nationalist-held island.

Some Asian diplomats, noting that China's offensive was made shortly after Mr. Teng's return from his trip to the United States, think that the Chinese may have been buoyed by a belief that Washington would support them against Vietnam and the Soviet Union. An official on Taiwan called Peking's attack "China's playing of the American card."

Harrier Sale Unchanged

LONDON, Feb. 19 (AP) — Britain intends to stand by its offer to sell Harrier jet fighters and possibly other arms to China despite Peking's thrust into Vietnam, the Foreign Office made clear today.

A spokesman, asked if the Harrier arrangement still stands, replied: "Our policy is unchanged."

Britain intends to make about 80 of the vertical takeoff-and-landing strike fighters available to China and to arrange a deal whereby the Chinese can build hundreds more with British technological help and training. The Harrier sale would only be part of a wider trading arrangement under which Britian hopes to share in China's industrial modernization.

Turkey-U.S. Talks Set

ANKARA, Feb. 19 (AP) — Turkey and the United States were scheduled to begin technical-level talks tomorrow toward a treaty of extradition and cooperation in criminal cases, the Foreign Ministry announced here today.

Israel Closes Lebanon Border To UN Forces

TEL AVIV, Feb. 19 (UPI) — The Israeli Army said today that it would bar UN personnel in southern Lebanon from crossing into Israel until security measures are introduced to prevent them from smuggling explosives into the country.

"The army has closed the border crossings into Israel to United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) personnel serving in southern Lebanon, except for senior officers of the force," an army spokesman said.

"The checkpoints will only be reopened following the institution of security measures to prevent the introduction into Israel of sabotage material by UN soldiers collaborating with the terrorists."

Yesterday, Israeli police arrested a Sengalese UN soldier from the peacekeeping force after he allegedly smuggled explosives and detonators to an Arab resident of the occupied West Bank. The spokesman said that the border closing was "directly connected to the incident."

Defend Action in Envoy's Abduction

Afghans Reject U.S. Protest as Baseless

KABUL, Afghanistan, Feb. 19 (AP) — Afghanistan rejects as baseless the U.S. charge that it badly mishandled the abduction of Adolph Dubs, the U.S. ambassador, which resulted in his being shot to death, Vice Premier Hafizullah Amin said today.

"I see no reason for any aspect for which we could be blamed," Mr. Amin said. It was the first public reaction by the Afghan government to the strong U.S. protest.

Mr. Amin said that the ambassador had refused a police escort that was offered three months ago and that he had been warned earlier by Afghan security police that he was being followed.

Mr. Amin, who is also foreign minister, is considered the most powerful man in the pro-Soviet regime after President Nur Mohammed Taraki. He said that he hoped the official expressions of grief over Mr. Dubs death last Wednesday would help ease the strain between Kabul and Washington.

Action Defended

Commenting on the complaint by the U.S. Embassy that Afghan authorities ignored its advice to restrain from using force in trying to free Mr. Dubs, Mr. Amin said: "No American in the entire world can tell me to allow the terrorists to assassinate the ambassador and not act."

Mr. Dubs, 58, was abducted by four gunmen while being driven to work. He was taken to a hotel room and killed during a 40-second gunbattle between Afghan authorities and the kidnappers, who demanded the release of a political prisoner iodentified as Badruddin Bahes.

"We consider the [U.S.] protest completely baseless because we took measures with a high spirit of humanity and purpose of saving the life of the ambassador," he said.

Mr. Amin denied that there were Soviet officials advising Afghan security police at the hotel during the 3½-hour drama.

Diplomatic sources have said that a Soviet Embassy security official, Sergei Bakhturin, and two Soviet police advisers conferred with the Afghans during the incident.

The identities of the four kidnappers, officially reported to have been slain in the storming of the room, have not yet been established, the vice premier said.

Mr. Amin's staunch defense came amid widely expressed bitterness in the Western diplomatic corps, which believes that Afghan officials handled the affair indifferently.

Bahes, Mr. Amin said, led a political group called Sitam-i-Millie, which means "oppressed nation" in several of the local dialects. His whereabouts were unknown, he Amin said.

A reliable Afghan source, who asked to remain anonymous, said that Bahes was in his 30s and was believed to have been arrested a month ago.

He said that Bahes had been jailed during the previous regime of President Mohammed Daoud when, as a student in the Islamic law faculty of Kabul University, he led an anti-government demonstration.

Civilian Control Foreseen

Ruling General's Party Wins Vote in Bangladesh

DACCA, Bangladesh, Feb. 19 (UPI) — The army general who ruled Bangladesh for more than three years under martial law today led his party to overwhelming victory in national elections, giving it control of the parliament that will restore civilian rule.

Nearly complete returns showed that President Ziaur Rahman, leader of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party, has emerged as an easy victor in the second parliamentary elections since achieving independence in 1971 and the first since 1973.

Gen. Ziaur's party, the majority group in parliament, also will select 30 women for seats reserved for them, giving the BNP a two-thirds majority in parliament.

The 330-seat parliament is due to be installed in the last week of March in the first session of an elected legislature since January, 1975. With winners declared in 266 of the 300 seats at stake, Gen. Ziaur's BNP had won 186 seats.

A distant second was a faction of the leftist Awami League that gained 34 seats. Other parties and independents split the rest.

Martial Law Administrator

Gen. Ziaur has run Bangladesh as chief martial law administrator since Nov. 7, 1975, when he came to power in the nation's fourth coup in three months.

He was elected president last year and campaigned hard for his party in this election, telling voters that it marked a "return to democracy."

The Awami League faction tried to make an issue of the need for a parliamentary form of government — as opposed to a presidential system — but the voters appeared uninterested.

"That was too sophisticated and never caught on," said Rounaq Jahan, a professor of political science at Dacca University.

Eighty percent of the Bangladesh population is illiterate and the country has one of the lowest per capita incomes in the world.

A political analyst said that the main concern of voters seemed to be an end to the violence that has destroyed homes, farms and livelihoods.

The last session of a Bangladesh parliament was held in January, 1975, seven months before Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was assassinated in an army coup.

Sheikh Mujib, a charismatic man and spellbinding orator, led the nation's fight for independence and became its leader after the short, bloody war of 1971, in which India humiliated Pakistan and East Pakistan became the independent nation of Bangladesh.

Gen. Ziaur's party, considered mildly rightist, pledged continued peace and security for the 85 million residents and an end to the political violence and corruption that marked Sheikh Mujib's rule.

88 Injured as Train Is Derailed in Italy

BENEVENTO, Italy, Feb. 19 (UPI) — An express passenger train traveling from Naples to the Adriatic was derailed today in a landslide, injuring 88 persons.

Thirty-eight passengers were hospitalized; 50 were treated a hospitals in Benevento, east of Naples, officials said.

Brown Said to Urge Boost Of U.S. Mideast Presence

By Bernard Weinraub

CAIRO (NYT) — Defense Secretary Harold Brown has decided to urge President Carter to increase U.S. military involvement substantially in the Middle East, including stepped-up arms supplies to pro-Western Arab nations and an expanded naval presence in the region, U.S. officials said.

As Mr. Brown left here Sunday night, ending a 10-day tour of the Middle East, U.S. officials said that the defense secretary favored major weapons supplies for Egypt, whose Soviet-built arms and equipment are on the decline. Egypt's requests include about 300 tanks, 2,000 armored personnel carriers and five Hawk anti-aircraft missile batteries.

U.S. officials made it plain, however, that major new supplies of weapons to Egypt or Israel were improbable until both nations signed a peace treaty. President Anwar Sadat told Mr. Brown on Saturday that Egypt would refuse to make any concessions in this week's meetings at Camp David, Md., on a peace agreement with Israel.

[Mr. Brown arrived Monday at Charleston Air Force Base in South Carolina, Reuters reported. Snow in Washington forced his U.S. Air Force plane to be rerouted.]

In a departure statement at Cairo International Airport on Sunday night, Mr. Brown underscored the U.S. commitment to Egypt. "Looking beyond the new talks at Camp David, I see new forms of bilateral consultations and collaboration — on peace, on economic development, on security matters," he said. "These will strengthen us both."

He added: "What needs to be done in the Middle East may be beyond the power of either of us if we act alone — but not if we act in concert, with each other and with other states in the region."

During his visits to Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Israel and Egypt, Mr. Brown stressed that the United States was intent on "new patterns of security cooperation" in the Middle East to head off radicalism, instability and expansionist efforts by the Soviet Union.

These new patterns, although vague, include assurances of major arms supplies to pro-Western Arab governments and ongoing military support for Israel; more frequent appearances of naval vessels, as well as onshore exercises, in the Indian Ocean; the possible major expansion of the Indian Ocean naval base of Diego Garcia to provide refueling and port facilities for aircraft carriers and destroyers; and the possibility of U.S. naval bases in the Middle East, which provides about 70 percent of the oil consumed by West Europe.

"We have made a policy decision about a more active role in the area," said a ranking U.S. Defense Department official. "We told these countries things that they had not heard for a long time — namely, that the United States is deeply interested in the Middle East, we are very worried about what the Soviets are doing, we intend to be involved. That's a line no American has taken with them since Vietnam."

A senior U.S. defense official, who asked not to be identified, said: "All the governments recognize that the region does face serious threats from the outside. They also recognize that there are internal problems in each of the countries and between some of them. We have been trying to draw their attention to the first, without underestimating the other two problems.

"We think we've succeeded," said the official. "They see that prospects for Iran being a strong pillar of security are clouded at best. They see there is a tendency for the Soviets to fish in troubled water. They look upon the United States to provide protection from direct Soviet threat, and they realize that the United States has to confine its military commitment and isn't in the business of protecting them from one another."

Pact Unlikely At Camp David, Dayan Asserts

JERUSALEM, Feb. 19 (WP) — Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said today that he did not expect an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty to be concluded at his talks this week with U.S. and Egyptian officials at Camp David, Md.

Speaking to reporters before a flight to Washington, Mr. Dayan said that, at best, the conference might lead to another summit meeting with President Carter, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

A treaty was drafted last September at a summit with the three leaders, but disagreements arose and the document was not signed.

Diplomatic missions in recent months by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and a special U.S. envoy to the Middle East, Alfred Atherton Jr., failed to break the deadlock.

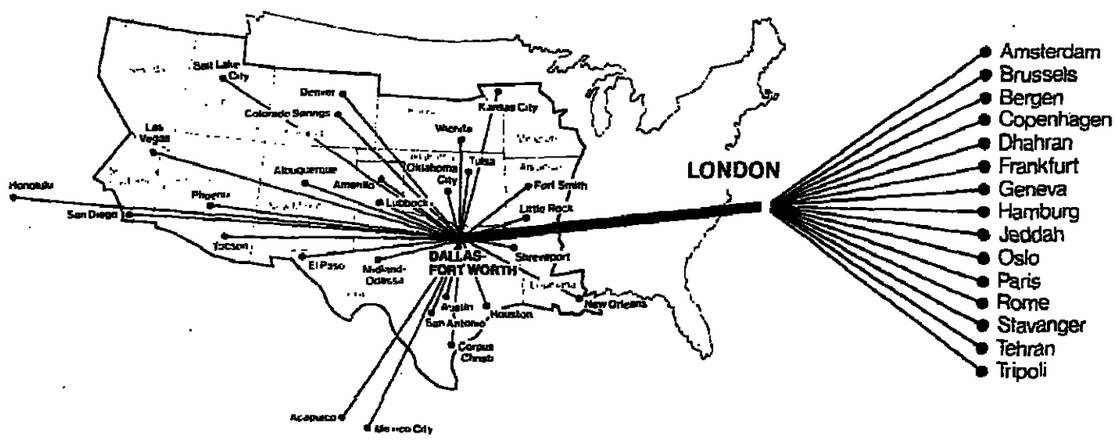
Pope Meets Primate From Czechoslovakia

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 19 (UPI) — Pope John Paul II conferred today with the Czechoslovak primate, Cardinal Frantisek Tomasek.

They discussed the fact that only three of the 13 Roman Catholic dioceses in Czechoslovakia have resident bishops, Vatican sources said.

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From U.S. Intelligence Agencies

Bell Seeks to Guarantee Liberty of Citizens Abroad

By Nicholas M. Horrock

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (NYT) — As a compromise to resolve the dispute within the Carter administration over the powers of the nation's intelligence agencies, the attorney general has suggested giving Americans who live abroad some of the civil liberties protections guaranteed in the Constitution.

In an interview, the attorney general, Griffin Bell, said that he was proposing a law that would require the intelligence agencies to get approval of a federal judge before conducting certain kinds of intrusive surveillance of Americans living abroad. Mr. Bell wants the judge to approve overseas eavesdropping in cases in which a U.S. citizen is not suspected of a crime but possesses valuable national security data that the U.S. government wants.

Thousands of Americans, including missionaries, businessmen, students and tourists, have no protection from wiretapping, electronic surveillance or other eavesdropping by U.S. intelligence agencies.

Breaking a Logjam

Liberals immediately criticized the proposal as not going far enough. John Shattuck of the American Civil Liberties Union said that the government should only be allowed to eavesdrop on Americans if it can show evidence that they have broken U.S. law.

Mr. Bell said he believed that his proposal had broken a logjam within the administration over comprehensive legislation to govern foreign intelligence gathering. Interviews with several senior intelligence officials indicate that they agree there is new momentum, and a legislative proposal could be ready by spring.

Several administration sources, moreover, said they believed that the proposals, which would establish charters for the intelligence agencies, would also be closer to legislation under consideration in the Senate and House intelligence oversight committees.

The administration and Congress have been trying to prepare a law that would for the first time formally constitute and regulate the nation's intelligence agencies. It would set down the command structure in the intelligence field, divide responsibilities and formalize restrictions against unauthorized covert action abroad, assassination plots and other techniques used in the past by the intelligence services.

But the center of the debate has always been the power of the intelligence agencies over the lives of Americans.

Several government agencies collect national security intelligence abroad, including the CIA, the National Security Agency, the Defense Intelligence Agency, the National Reconnaissance Office, the Department of State and, to a lesser extent, the FBI, which collects counterintelligence data.

Since the creation of a comprehensive foreign intelligence apparatus in World War II, these agencies have been virtually unrestricted in their collection methods abroad.

In some instances Americans were "targeted" by the National Security Agency; in others the CIA or the FBI directly wiretapped or bugged them or induced the intelligence agencies of other countries to conduct electronic surveillance on Americans.

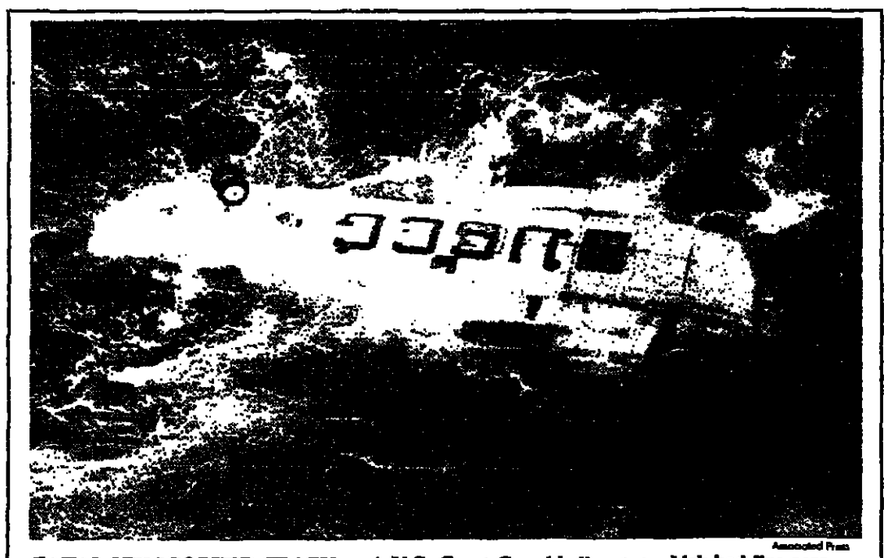
Mr. Bell is proposing a law that would require the intelligence agencies to get the approval of the federal judge before conducting surveillance that would intrude on the constitutionally protected privacy of Americans abroad. There would still be no restrictions on collecting intelligence about foreign governments or individuals.

Similar to Domestic Law

Mr. Bell likens his proposal to the provisions of a law passed last year that regulates domestic electronic eavesdropping in national security cases. Under that law, the government must get a warrant for national security eavesdropping from a special panel of judges.

But there is an important distinction between the 1978 law and the Bell proposal that will be at the core of congressional debate. In the overseas case, intelligence agencies not only want to eavesdrop on Americans who may have committed a crime, but they also want to listen to Americans who have or have access to what the U.S. government believes is vital national security data.

Administration officials, particularly within the Justice Department and defense agencies, have been working with the staffs of the two congressional committees to present charter proposals that are, as one source put it, "at least on the same wavelength" as what Congress has in mind. Their main fear is that delay on the charters will result ultimately in no law in this field being adopted.



FATAL HELICOPTER CRASH — A U.S. Coast Guard helicopter, which had five persons aboard, floats belly up Sunday after crashing 180 miles southeast of Cape Cod, Mass., while trying to hoist an injured man from a Japanese fishing boat. At least three of the crew members were killed, one was missing and the fifth was rescued by the Japanese fishing boat.

News Analysis

U.S.-Mexico Discord Purges the Past

By Alan Riding

MEXICO CITY (NYT) — President Carter's visit here last week was perhaps the first time that U.S. and Mexican heads of state have met without waxing poetic about being "good neighbors." But it was also the first time that the two sides have confronted the underlying tensions in their relationship.

As a result, despite the discomforting frankness of some of the exchanges, the visit laid the groundwork for a new relationship reflecting the growing importance of the two countries to each other. The real test will come when the two governments start negotiating tricky problems away from the rarified atmosphere of a presidential meeting.

But in contrast to the tensions and misunderstandings that followed the previous meeting between Mr. Carter and President Jose Lopez Portillo in Washington two years ago, Mexico's recent discovery of vast oil reserves has given it a voice that Washington now seems willing to listen to.

The impression conveyed by Mr. Lopez Portillo's public admonishment of the United States and by Mr. Carter's unfortunate recollection of having contracted "Montezuma's revenge" — a euphemism for diarrhea — during an earlier visit to Mexico is therefore misleading. In private, the two presidents reportedly got on well and, reflecting this, they agreed to meet again early this summer.

Purging the Past

Further, before a new trust could be established, some purging of the past was necessary. Mr. Lopez Portillo spoke his nation's mind in complaining publicly about the "deceit," "abuse," "injustice" and "disdain" suffered by Mexico at the hands of the United States, while Mr. Carter conceded that "our friendship has at times been marred by mistakes and even abuses of power."

For Mexico, a country deeply conscious of its past, this public airing of long-held grievances was almost obligatory before resentment toward the United States could be buried. For Washington, it was a timely reminder of Mexico's strong nationalism and deep sensitivity in its dealings with the United States.

Many White House aides, however, failed to see the significance of Mr. Lopez Portillo's blunt language and reacted angrily. Yet, by proving his nationalist credentials, the Mexican leader is now in a strong enough position domestically to negotiate seriously with the United States, and even to make concessions.

Risking Change

Its confidence bolstered by its emerging oil wealth, Mexico is therefore willing, for the first time, to risk a dramatic change in its relationship with the United States. As Mr. Lopez Portillo put it last week: "We do not wish to view our history as one that futilely anchors us, like so many pillars of salt, to a burden of resentment, just as we would not like you to contemplate your future in terms of the risks of silent immigration. Neither anchors nor silence must impede our dealings with each other."

Although no major accords resulted from Mr. Carter's visit, Mexico is already showing its willingness to be flexible on two key issues — natural gas and illegal migration — as long as Washington reciprocates with "respectful, fair and worthy treatment."

Mr. Lopez Portillo, having responded angrily to a 1977 U.S. veto of Mexico's asking price for natural gas by deciding to use all the gas domestically, agreed with Mr. Carter that negotiations should begin immediately on the framework within which a commercial gas deal could be concluded. Mr. Carter reassured Mexico that, "as a good customer, we are prepared to pay a fair and just price for the gas and oil you wish to sell."

'Safety Valve'

On the equally sensitive issue of illegal migration, having heard Mr. Carter pledge to protect the human rights of undocumented Mexicans in the United States, Mr. Lopez Portillo agreed for the first time to work with Washington toward a solution.

Mexico has previously considered the annual flow of more than a million unemployed Mexicans to the United States as a crucial economic and political "safety valve." At the same time it has strongly resented any unilateral U.S. efforts to control the migration.

Mr. Lopez Portillo still believes that illegal migration cannot be solved without relating it to broader developmental and trade questions — he has often said that Mexico wants "to export products, not people."

In private conversations with Mr. Carter, the Mexican leader proposed that Washington give the legal status of "guest migrant worker" — similar to that of Turkish workers in West Germany — to 750,000 Mexicans a year, as well as increase the annual quota of permanent immigrants. He also suggested some form of amnesty for undocumented Mexicans who are already in the United States, to avoid mass deportations. In exchange, Mexico would study ways of tightening its own borders against illegal migrants.

Recalling that last October he complained that Mexico received "neither priority nor respect" from the United States, he said at a news conference Friday: "Evidently President Carter's visit, with the deeply satisfying results it has produced, reveals a political will to give to relations with Mexico the place they deserve."

Iranian Teen-Agers Flock To Schools in California

SAN FRANCISCO (NYT) — The high schools of California have had a sudden influx of Iranian teen-agers, in a reflection of the turmoil in their nation.

As many as 600 of the estimated 1,200 Iranian students attending high schools here and in the Los Angeles area have arrived in the last two months. The influx has forced the expansion of bilingual education and has led at least one district to seek instructors who speak Persian.

Lanny Berry, an administrator with a school district in Marin County, the hilly suburb north of San Francisco, said that the influx of Iranian students had become "phenomenal" in recent weeks. While the State Department of Education has no enrollment figures on Iranian students, Mr. Berry estimated that there were 600 in the San Francisco Bay area and another 600 in southern California.

Mr. Berry reported that the sudden appearance of the Iranians, many of whom have more money than the area's generally affluent residents, had aroused resentment among U.S. students. He said that 10 Trans-Am Pontiacs, all driven by Iranian students and costing $9,500 each, had appeared recently in a single school parking lot. "Naturally, some stereotyping occurs," he said.

Mohammad Ayatollahi, the spokesman for a group of 40 Iranians supporting the new regime who peacefully took control last Tuesday of the Iranian Consulate General in San Francisco, said that Iranians arriving in this country seem to prefer California because the climate is similar to that of Tehran, from which most of them come, and because many Iranians are already here. He added that some Iranian college students recently dropped out of California universities to return to Iran to take part in the revolution.

Mr. Berry's school district soon will increase from one to three the number of its classes teaching English as a second language, he said.

San Francisco school officials said that 100 Iranian students had enrolled in the city's high schools in the last eight weeks. Across the bay, Oakland school officials reported a similar influx and the creation of a Persian-speaking staff position.

More than 200 Iranians, many of them Jewish, attend Beverly Hills High School in southern California. Another 200 attend nearby Santa Monica High School.

Ken Gelms, a spokesman for the Beverly Hills school system, said that bilingual Iranian college students were tutoring many new arrivals in English, and that his district was expanding its bilingual-education program.

1,000 Protest Arms Exhibit Near Chicago

ROSEMONT, Ill., Feb. 19 (UPI) — More than 1,000 persons gathered yesterday outside the O'Hare Exposition Center here to protest an international arms bazaar and conference.

Five persons were arrested when they blocked a fire lane in front of the entrance to the exhibition hall in this suburb of Chicago suburb, police said.

The conference, called "Defense Technology '79" by its sponsor, the Conference Management Corp., of Stamford, Conn., was dubbed the "Death Exposition" by protesters.

The exhibition is closed to the press and public but open to manufacturers, diplomats and heads of state and their representatives.

Visitors from the Middle East, Indonesia and Latin America were among those attending the first day of the four-day conference, which features arms exhibits and seminars on topics ranging from "European geopolitics" and "bottlenecks in NATO environment" to "defense electronics" and "small arms directions."

U.S. Protest Cost Said $1.1 Million

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (WP) — U.S. Park Service officials, after what they call a more careful examination of the grassy mall between the Capitol and the Lincoln Memorial, have revised from $2 million to $1.1 million their estimate of recent damage caused by protesting farmers.

A service spokesman said that resodding the mall will cost about $500,000, and that damage to its underground sprinkler system amounts to about $50,000.

The rest of the damage was to walkways, trees, benches, light poles, a subway kiosk and masonry around the Capitol Reflecting Pool.

U.S. Ships in Yugoslavia

BELGRADE, Feb. 19 (AP) — A detachment of U.S. warships today sailed into Dubrovnik for an unofficial visit, the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug reported. Crew members will tour landmarks in the medieval city.

'He's Fed Up,' Friend Says

Billy Carter in Limelight: Indiscreet and Combative

By Wayne King

ATLANTA (NYT) — Who, really, is Billy Carter, and why is he saying all those outrageous things?

That question, simmering for weeks, has now boiled over into special urgency because of extraordinary indelicacies of an anti-Semitic cast.

Last week, on the heels of a series of similar public indiscretions, when a broadcast reporter repeatedly asked him about his attitude toward Jews at a reception given by the Libyan delegation to the United Nations, Billy Carter snapped: "They can kiss my ass, as far as I'm concerned now."

The latest incident grew out of comments last month during a Libyan visit here and in Plains, Ga., that "the Jewish media tears up the Arab countries full time" and "there's a hell of a lot more Arabians than there is Jews."

The White House has tried to dissociate the president from the remarks — a source there conceded last week that "Billy is a problem," but said he was out of his brother's control — but criticism here and abroad is accelerating.

Shifting Factors

According to friends and acquaintances of Billy Carter, many of whom have known him for many years, the national and international embarrassment he is causing the president stems from a shifting complex of factors.

They say that Billy's widely publicized drinking, although apparently not the sole genesis of his indiscretions, aggravates his naturally combative nature.

They believe that reporters, long fascinated by the presidential brother's penchant for the outrageous, have lately taken to baiting him to produce a violent or outrageous action. "He's fed up," one close friend said in Plains.

Although Billy Carter attempts to maintain a mask of comic unconcern, friends say he is under increasing strain because of investigations into his conduct of the Carter family business and possible criminal misconduct.

Jewish Reaction

Until now, reaction from the U.S. Jewish community has been restrained, but last week, William Gralnick, Southeastern director of the American Jewish Committee in Atlanta, said: "I'm afraid what he is saying is important.

"It's important because it's another individual with high press visibility who is saying things so that other people can then say, 'Well, it's about time somebody said that. I can't be so bad, the president's brother feels the same way.' He gives high visibility to a nasty issue."

Billy Carter's own assessment of his drinking, his brother's reaction to his conduct and allegations of bigotry are that they are blown out of proportion. Speaking of his drinking, he said recently in Las Vegas:

"I don't think I've got a problem. I don't drink as much as the press says I do. I don't know how many half-empty cans of hot beer I left sitting around. As soon as I put one down, somebody with a camera would stick another one in my hands."

'Everybody Is on Me'

At the same time, he says that "everybody is on me about drinking," and acknowledges that his press agent, Tandy Rice of Nashville, Tenn., had advised him to restrain his drinking and comments to the press, advice that he has ignored.

Close associates of President Carter, in and out of government, acknowledge that they, like Billy's wife, Sybil, have long been concerned with his "drinking problem." Well-placed sources say that the decision to turn management of the family peanut business over to him was made in part to ameliorate that problem.

Brother's Shadow

Billy Carter is 41; the president is 54. After living in his brother's shadow all his life — Jimmy Carter was valedictorian of his high-school class, for example; Billy was 26th out of 26 — Billy is said to be profoundly enjoying his newfound notoriety.

He denies any erosion of his relationship with his brother, who "wasn't mad at all" about the Libyan incident, Billy said.

Lawrence Woods, a free-lance writer who is editor of Atlanta magazine, said that an experience with Billy Carter in an abortive book project also suggested an ambivalent attitude toward his presidential brother.

Mr. Woods said that when, in an interview alone in an Atlanta hotel room, he asked, "You don't like Jimmy, do you?" Billy replied, "I love him, but I don't like him."



AP

Billy Carter

Mr. Woods said that when he asked why, Billy replied, "I don't trust him."

Billy Carter later denied making the remark.



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A Scholar Sees Origin of Christian Teachings In It

'Temple Scroll,' Last of Dead Sea Find, Is Published

BERKELEY, Calif., Feb. 19 (UPI) — The last and most complete of the Dead Sea Scrolls finally has been published and discloses remarkable evidence about the origin of Christian teaching on sex, marriage and divorce, a biblical scholar said yesterday.

Called the "Temple Scroll" because a large part of it deals with reconstruction of the temple in Jerusalem, the document sets forth a code of behavior forbidding divorce and polygamy. It also supports celibacy by banning sex anywhere within the walls of Jerusalem.

The scroll is the last of the eight well-preserved documents found in a cave near the Dead Sea in 1947 by a Bedouin youth. Seven other scrolls were deciphered and studied during the 1950s, but the Temple Scroll was not uncovered until Israel seized Arab territory in 1967.

The scroll was found in a shoe box hidden under the floor of an Arab shop whose owner had been involved in the purchase of the earlier documents. During the last 10 years, it has been carefully unrolled and deciphered by Yigal Yadin, the Israeli scholar who is now deputy prime minister. It has not yet been translated into English.

Professor Jacob Milgrom of the University of California assisted Mr. Yadin in the restoration work on the scroll, which is the longest found, with 19 pages stretching 28 feet. "In my opinion it is probably the most important scroll," Mr. Milgrom said in an interview. "To begin with, in this scroll God speaks in the first person. This puts the scroll in a special category. You are dealing with revelation — his authorized word."

Mr. Milgrom said that the Temple Scroll "throws new light on the origins of many Christian doctrines." He cited the declaration in the scroll that anyone "aspiring to live within the shadow of the temple in a permanent state of holiness must be leading a single life." It forbids sexual relations anywhere in the city of Jerusalem.

In its extreme commands of purity surrounding the temple and sacrifices, the scroll also banned toilets throughout Jerusalem and prohibited defecation on the Sabbath — anywhere. The document also "forbids the king to take more than one wife and says he may not remarry as long as she is alive," Mr. Milgrom said. "The implications are obvious. Divorce is prohibited. We see for the first time that the views of marriage and divorce which were expressed in certain tendencies within the Gospels of the New Testament can be traced to teachings of this sect, which antedates the time of Jesus by at least a century and a half." Mr. Milgrom noted that divorce and polygamy were not forbidden in the Old Testament.

Fringe Sect

The scrolls were found near the community of Qumran, occupied from about the middle of the second century B.C. to the time of the Roman invasion in A.D. 67, by a "fringe sect within Judaism" — possibly the Essenes — which had gone there to escape the "pollution" which its leaders felt had afflicted Jerusalem, according to Mr. Milgrom.

Most biblical scholars believe that the community at Qumran was part of the Essene faction, and a great deal of study of the earlier scrolls has been devoted to linking this faction with the first Christians. Mr. Milgrom believes that the eighth scroll supports this connection. He said that the Qumran community survived until the Romans destroyed the town along with Jerusalem in A.D. 67, and thus it would have overlapped the time of Jesus.

"The reason why there is this strong bond between Christianity and Qumran is not only because of similar teachings," Mr. Milgrom said. "That could be incidental or coincidental or come through a third source. But we also know through the New Testament that Jesus' teacher was John the Baptist, who lived in the shadow of Qumran. Moreover, the Gospels tell us that Jesus spent three years in the wilderness. Where else but with like-minded people in Qumran?"

Biblical Puzzle

Mr. Milgom said that questions about the meaning of the Temple Scroll will occupy biblical scholars for decades. He said that attempts to link Jesus with the community at Qumran present "a paradoxical problem because although the similarities between early Christian teachings and the sect are now more obvious, so are the differences."

For example, he said, the Qumran sect "was, if anything, hyperlegalistic . . .. The temple and sacrifices were central to the sect. But Christianity abolished the temple, rejected the sacrifices and, in fact, abolished the very principle of the validity of the old law."

Mr. Milgrom said that the Temple Scroll suggested an answer: "Jesus and his followers would have come in contact with the sect at the end of its existence, nearly 200 years after it was founded. The sect was at Qumran in seclusion, waiting for that tomorrow when they would be restored to Jerusalem to put into operation these doctrines which they had in the Temple Scroll, which at Qumran they could not enforce because they had no temple at Qumran. So when Christianity would have met Qumran, most of the laws were being held in abeyance, were not being enforced . . .. The theory which I would submit is that what the sect had suspended temporarily, Christianity suspended permanently."



Associated Press

CARNAVAL TIME — A float bearing the grotesque figure of Carnaval, the king of the oceans and the seas, begins the pre-Lenten festivities with a parade Sunday in Nice, France.

Western Diplomats Are Reassured by Bazargan's Choices

New Iran Cabinet Is Held Conservative, Pragmatic

TEHRAN (NYT) — Western diplomats here say that they are generally reassured by the conservatively inclined, pragmatic men that Iranian Premier Mehdi Bazargan has tapped for top positions in his government, the armed forces and the police since last weekend's popular uprising carried him to power.

Many of those picked for Cabinet posts are well-known, longtime opponents of exiled Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, such as Foreign Minister Karim Sanjabi, 74; his close assistant, Dariush Forouhar, 50, the minister of labor and social affairs; and Ahmad Sadr Haj-Seyed Javadi, 59, a prominent civil-rights lawyer who as interior minister is in charge of elections and the police.

But they are also middle-aged or older men with Western educations and are thought to be unlikely to share either the extreme Islamic fundamentalism or the far-leftist views found in sections of the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's revolutionary movement.

In addition, Mr. Bazargan has entrusted a number of ministries to hand-picked technocrats, little-known to the general public, but apparently with a reputation for honesty and competence. These include the minister of state for planning and the budget, Ali Akbar Moinfar, 50, a civil engineer who trained in Japan; the minister of housing and urban development, Mostafa Katirai, 50, another civil engineer; and the minister of roads and transportation, Yousef Taheri Ghazvini, 51, also a civil engineer, who has worked in this ministry for the past 19 years. Dr. Karem Sami, a physician, is health minister.

Mr. Bazargan has given the key portfolio of finance to Ali Ardalan, a top civil servant in that ministry. Mr. Ardalan, who is Mr. Sanjabi's brother-in-law, has a reputation for personal integrity.

[Assadollah Mobasheri, a retired judge, has been named justice minister, the Associated Press reported. Other ministerial appointments, the AP said, include Yadollah Sahabi, revolutionary affairs; Abbas Taj, energy; Ali Mohammed Izadi, agriculture; and Reza Sadr, commerce. Mr. Sadr was a businessman in New York for many years, the AP reported, and Mr. Sahabi was a close associate of Mr. Bazargan in his opposition to the shah.]

Cabinet Seen 'Reasonable'

While predicting that the United States and other Western powers will find Iran "less pliant" than it was under the shah, a Western diplomat thought that the emerging Bazargan government will be "reasonable to deal with" and "neither politically radical nor religiously extreme."

In the military area, Western analysts here say that Mr. Bazargan appears anxious to consolidate the armed forces quickly behind his new government and revive their badly damaged morale, apparently in preparation for a possible confrontation with extreme-leftist elements within the armed civilian militia controlling Tehran and several provincial cities.

The shah's last chief of staff, Gen. Abbas Qaranaghi, has been replaced, although his public urging during the crisis that the army should not interfere in politics must partly explain why Iran has a civilian government.

In his place, Mr. Bazargan has appointed Gen. Mohammed Vali Qarani, a long-standing critic of the shah who was imprisoned in 1958 on charges that were never fully revealed, but that are thought to include failure to warn of a plot against the monarchy.

Although Gen. Qarani has not served in the armed forces in at least 10 years, he is said by Western military attaches to be held in high professional esteem by most of the senior officer corps. He also is serving as interim defense minister.

Air Force in Turmoil

Mr. Bazargan also dismissed and arrested the head of the air force, Gen. Hossein Rabbi, who was considered to be a hard-line opponent of the Islamic revolution, although he appears to have changed sides at the last moment.

The premier has showed himself determined to re-establish full control over this most-dissident branch of the armed services, part of whose ranks openly sided with the revolution.

Observers here note that his first choice for the job, Gen. Sayed Mahdeyoun, was fired within hours of being appointed after he showed himself incapable of restoring order. Command of the air force has now been given to Gen. Shahpur Azarbazrin. Gen. Rabbi's second in command, who is considered a tough officer.

However, military observers here note that apart from these two changes, Mr. Bazargan has carefully avoided the "massive purge and complete reorganization" of the armed forces demanded by leftist guerrillas, who want to create a "people's army" in which they would play a role.

Mr. Bazargan must fill a number of other top military posts vacated by generals killed in the uprising or who appear to have fled the country because of their pro-shah sympathies. But the chief of the gendarmerie, the armed police, is being kept on.

Military observers here generally believe that the great majority of the Iranian officer corps has accepted the shah's departure and rallied to the Bazargan government and its new chief of staff, Gen. Qarani, having shown itself unable or unwilling to crush the armed civilian uprising that brought them to power.

But many Western observers believe that the armed forces, while apparently accepting the Iranian revolution so far, remain strongly anti-Communist and could grow restive again if extreme-leftist elements are allowed to continue their current campaign to destabilize the Bazargan government by provoking armed clashes with its supporters in the streets of Tehran.

—PAUL LEWIS

Foreigners Fleeing Iran Suffer Harassment, Delay

(Continued from Page 1)

that it might be higher than commercial rates.

For the second straight day, the revolutionary authorities at the airport were allowing only two British flights to land, although Premier Mehdi Bazargan had given written permission for six a day for three days. But this time the promised escort of armed revolutionaries failed to arrive to provide safe conduct to the airport for the convoy of buses and trucks.

"Right, chaps, we'll push through on our own," the military attache ordered crisply as the convoy pulled out of the embassy compound. The trip passed uneventfully. But at the airport the long delays began.

It took more than three hours for the roughly 600 passengers there, mostly U.S. and British, to get their baggage checked and receive boarding passes. In groups of 10, they were first forced to open every suitcase and bag for meticulous searching by the airport's unsmiling authorities. Then followed an hourlong wait at passport control while every name was checked against printed and handwritten lists.

Then there was another thorough search of all hand luggage and a frisking of each passenger, men in one line, women in another. Precisely what the guards were looking for was unclear.

Sometimes films were ripped out of cameras, sometimes they were not. Sometimes the guards insisted on inspecting money, sometimes they seemed uninterested.

Books were thumbed for papers hidden between the leaves, and maps, documents and letters perused intently, although few of the guards appeared to have knowledge of any foreign language. Baggage, once checked, was reopened and rechecked at random on its way to the plane.

Even when the passengers were aboard, armed men entered the plane to check passports again before the pilots were permitted to take off.

Thirty-five minutes after takeoff, the VC-10 captain finally gave passengers some good news over the intercom. "We have just left Iranian air space with no one on our tail," he announced, to cheers and applause.

Iran Leftists Denounced As 'Bandits' by Khomeini

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of exports because it was not popularly elected.

The importance of oil exports, on which almost all of the country's revenues depend, was underscored today by Premier Mehdi Bazargan, who said that "if oil is not exported soon, Iran will crumble."

To hasten the resumption of exports, Mr. Bazargan appointed Hassan Nazieh, a former head of the Tehran Bar Association, as chairman and managing director of the National Iranian Oil Co.

Ali Ardalan, the newly appointed minister of finance, is expected to have overall responsibility for rebuilding the economy and reviving the oil industry. Despite the strong influence of the Communists in the oil industry, it is expected that the revolutionary government gradually will bring the workers in line.

"The Communists have great influence with oil workers, but they are not foolish enough to make a stand against Ayatollah Khomeini now," said an executive in the National Iranian Oil Co.

U.S. Consulate Burned

From Wire Dispatches

TEHRAN, Feb. 19 — The U.S. Consulate in the northwestern city of Tabriz was set on fire today by unidentified "counterrevolutionary elements," Radio Tabriz reported in a broadcast monitored here.

U.S. officials, who were unable to confirm the report of the Tabriz fire, said that the only American assigned to the consulate returned to Tehran yesterday. Radio Tabriz, in the hands of pro-Khomeini forces, appealed to local citizens to put out the fire.

Heavy fighting was reported last week in Tabriz, 330 miles northwest of Tehran. Army units reportedly joined pro-shah activists in battles against forces loyal to Ayatollah Khomeini and as many as 700 persons were reported killed.

The compound was attacked in December, when demonstrators set fires and tore down the main gate before they were driven off by Iranian Army reinforcements. Since then, operations at the consulate had resumed.

U.S. officials said that about 12 Americans remained in Tabriz, a city of more than 500,000 persons.

Evacuation Continues

Nearly 1,000 foreigners, mostly Americans and Britons, left Iran today in the third day of a final evacuation. The British military airlift was almost completed, but U.S. officials said their evacuation of up to 6,000 persons would continue at least through Wednesday.

Although no major incidents were reported during the evacuation, there were more signs of anti-Americanism in Tehran.

One senior official of Bell Helicopter and a former director of training here was detained yesterday and interrogated by armed revolutionaries before being released with a warning to get out of the country or be killed.

Meanwhile, the revolutionary government ordered all military units to return to their barracks on specific dates throughout this week. However, in a continuing purge of all officers above the rank of major general, the regime fired another 25 military leaders. The revolutionary government has dismissed about 100 field-grade officers, demoted others and executed at least four generals.

Ocean Island Group Reports Leaders Jailed

LONDON, Feb. 19 (AP) — Members of the Banaban people from British-ruled Ocean Island reported in London last night that two of their leaders were in jail after British mining installations were attacked with gasoline bombs.

They said that eight persons were being held and they warned that the sabotage would continue as long as Britain denied independence to the island, which is in the southwest Pacific.

London newspaper reports said that the British mine manager on the island, Ronald Elliott, was injured Thursday in the attacks, the day after 200 Banabans marched to the offices of the British Phosphate Commission demanding that the mining be stopped.

The Banaban threat came as the House of Lords was to debate another stage in a bill to give independence to the Gilbert Islands, which include phosphate-rich Ocean Island, annexed by Britain in 1900.

4 Die in Kenya Air Crash

NAIROBI, Feb. 19 (AP) — Two Kenyan Air Force helicopters crashed last night on Ol Doinyo Sapuk mountain near here, killing four air force members on board, it was reported today.

UN Commission Assailed by U.S.

GENEVA, Feb. 19 (Reuters) — The United States today sharply assailed a United Nations body which waived its rules last week to speed up a condemnation of Israel.

U.S. delegate Edward Mezvinsky said that the UN Human Rights Commission's decision was a disturbing sign that rational discussion of such questions was beside the point.

The 32-nation body last week voted to send Israel a telegram deploring the systematic torture of Arab detainees in the occupied territories, after waiving a rule that all proposals must be submitted in writing 24 hours before a decision is reached. Mr. Mezvinsky said that the decision to send the telegram introduced by Pakistan "has raised a deeper question as to why we gather here as a commission to debate these issues at all."

French Prostitutes Oppose Brothel Plan

LYONS, Feb. 19 (AP) — Fifty prostitutes representing the prostitutes of four major French cities gathered here yesterday to vote against a parliamentary proposal to control their trade by reopening houses of prostitution.

They vowed to fight to the end against the proposal, charging in a communique that reopening the houses meant the enslavement of prostitutes.

Chad Premier, President Sign Cease-Fire Pact

From Wire Dispatches

KHARTOUM, the Sudan, Feb. 19 — President Felix Malloum of Chad and Premier Hissene Habre signed an "in place" cease-fire agreement in N'Djamena today as a first step toward national reconciliation, the Sudan News Agency reported.

In a dispatch from the Chadian capital, the agency said the agreement calls for "ceasing fire immediately and permanently. . . the forces of the two sides will remain in their present positions." The cease-fire will remain in effect until a solution is reached for the question of national reconciliation.

Fighting broke out last Monday between forces loyal to Mr. Malloum and troops backing Mr. Habre, who broke with the Chad National Liberation Front (Frolinat) guerrilla movement last August to join the Malloum government. Mr. Habre's forces were reported to control most of the capital when a French-organized cease-fire took effect last Thursday.

Meanwhile, Libyan-backed Frolinat forces captured the central town of Arada in a new anti-government offensive, well-informed sources in Paris said today. Frolinat forces took advantage of the fighting in N'Djamena to launch a major offensive in east-central Chad near the Sudanese border, the sources said.

Legal Talks in Seoul

SEOUL, Feb. 19 (AP) — Fifty-nine nations opened an eight-day annual meeting of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee here today to discuss international trade and evironmental laws as well as law of the sea problems.

Obituaries

Duke of Westminster, Held Vast Fortune

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, Feb. 19 — Richard George Grosvenor, 68, the Duke of Westminster, who had been Britain's richest landlord and shared in a family fortune estimated at $1 billion, died today at his country estate in Northern Ireland after a three-year illness.

His son, Gerald Grosvenor, 27, formerly the Earl of Grosvenor, immediately assumed his father's title. The earl had already inherited most of the family estate when he reached 21.

The Grosvenors like many other wealthy families in Britain have maintained their fortune — and prospered — throughout the era of socialism through shrewd tax maneuvers and sound investments.

Among the property included in their holdings is the Grosvenor Square site of the U.S. Embassy — the only one in the world not actually owned by the United States.

When the U.S. government tried to buy the site, the family offered to swap it for 12,000 acres of eastern Florida — including the whole of Cape Canaveral — confiscated from the Grosvenors after the War of Independence. Instead the U.S. government agreed to take a 999-year lease on the embassy site, for £1 a year.

The fifth duke and 14th baronet of Westminster, died at the most favored of his country homes, Ely Lodge, near Enniskillen in County Fermanagh. He had been suffering from emphysema. His son said that "he had deteriorated in the past week and all the family were here."

The new duke married 19-year-old heiress Natalia Phillips four months ago in what was described as the "society wedding of the year."

However, the duke was taken ill the night before the ceremony and was unable to attend. He had a mild heart attack shortly afterward.

The Grosvenor family holdings include over 300 acres in Mayfair and Belgravia, in the West End of London.

In addition, the family owns 14,000 acres in Wales, a 12,000-acre industrial estate in Canada, and a 10,000-acre sheep farm in Australia.

William Gargan, Typecast As Private Eye, Cop, Dies

LA COSTA, Calif., Feb. 19 (UPI) — William Gargan, 73, a movie and television character actor until he lost his larynx because of cancer in 1960, died of a heart attack on a flight from New York to San Diego Friday, his family said yesterday.

After Gargan's career in movies and TV, usually playing a policeman or private detective, was halted by throat cancer, he turned his life to campaigning for early treatment of the disease and encouraging other victims to learn esophageal speech as he had.

Born in Brooklyn, N.Y., Gargan actually was at one time a private detective. But he got started in acting on Broadway with a one-line role as a native in "Aloma of the South Seas" and advanced to a feature part in "Animal Kingdom."

He went to Hollywood in 1930 to play in a film adaptation of Somerset Maughan's story "Rain," which starred Joan Crawford and Walter Huston.

His many other films included: "They Knew What They Wanted," "Canterville Ghost," "Spring Fever," "Cheers for Miss Bishop," and "Harrigan's Kid." He was one of the first movie actors to make a TV series, starring in and producing "Martin Kane, Private Eye."



William Gargan

Gargan married a childhood sweetheart, the former Mary Kenney, a dancer in the "George White Scandals."

In recent years Gargan ran his own American Cancer Society chapter in La Costa to promote rehabilitation for victims as well as raise funds for the American Cancer Society.

Archie Camden

LONDON, Feb. 19 (Reuters) — Archie Camden, 89, a celebrated bassonist for half a century, died at his home near here Friday, his family announced today.

He toured the world as a soloist, and played as principal bassonist for the Halle, BBC and Royal Philharmonic orchestras.

London Ambulance Crews Calling Total Strike Today

LONDON, Feb. 19 (UPI) — London's ambulance crews, defying appeals from their own union leaders, decided today to call a 24-hour all-out strike tomorrow, refusing to answer even emergency calls.

But ambulance crews in other parts of the country indicated they would not join London's total shutdown.

The planned walkout was part of a campaign by the country's 17,000 ambulance workers to win a pay increase from their present basic minimum of £47 (about $94) to £70 (about $140) weekly.

They have staged walkouts of varying lengths in different cities during the past four weeks of industrial turmoil.

Union Warning

A statement by the heads of four unions to which the ambulance crews belong warned them that "an allout strike will damage rather than help the ambulance men's cause."

But Bill Dunn, head of the London ambulance men's strike committee, retorted that "the union leaders' plea will not make a ha'penny worth of difference."

He said the strike would go ahead and even emergency calls would not be answered, leaving London entirely without ambulance cover except for a small number of volunteer services and army ambulances.

Meanwhile, negotiations resumed between the government, employers and unions in a bid to end monthlong walkouts by up to 1.5 million lower paid public service workers throughout the country.

They included garbage collectors, street cleaners, grave diggers and school janitors. Their walkouts have closed schools, hospitals and cemeteries and left mountains of uncollected garbage in city streets.

However, some London boroughs have made separate deals with their own garbage collectors to end their walkout and start a cleanup.

The public service workers have demanded a 40 percent pay boost from their current minimum of £42 (about $84) to £60 (about $120) weekly.

In talks Friday the employers said that they might offer a 10 percent boost plus "productivity allowances" as well as promises of further increases in April and again next year.

Government officials said it was hoped such a deal might also serve as a pattern for one with hospital workers, whose walkouts have forced more than one half of the country's 2,300 state hospitals to limit admissions to emergency cases only.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister James Caliaghan said that he has agreed to meet leaders of Britain's 280,000 coal miners next Monday in the hope of heading off a confrontation that could bring the economy to a standstill.

The last strike by coal miners in 1974 forced the country on to a three-day work week and toppled the Conservative government under former Prime Minister Edward Heath.

Italy Terrorists Attack 2 Homes

ORBASSANO, Italy, Feb. 19 (AP) — A terrorist group called the Armed Proletarian Patrols today claimed responsibility for firebombing the houses of two building contractors, who it said were working on a new prison complex in this town near Turin.

The firebombs caused minor damage to the houses of Viziero Monetaran and Aldredo Bona.

Meanwhile, Giuseppe Navone, owner of a Turin construction firm that was the target of an earlier terrorist attack, said today that he had decided to suspend activities on the prison complex after a caller threatened to kill him and blow up the firm's offices.

Temple Member Pleads Not Guilty In Ryan Killing

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, Feb. 19 (UPI) — Peoples Temple member Larry Layton today pleaded not guilty to murder charges in the murders of Rep. Leo Ryan, D-Calif., and four others persons.

Mr. Layton, a 32-year-old former Marine from San Francisco, had been expected to plead guilty at his arraignment today to charges of attempted murder, in a bid to escape the death penalty. Instead, he pleaded not guilty to five charges of murder, three of attempted murder and several lesser charges.

The defense said that it was not ready, and Chief Justice Harold Bollers granted an adjournment until Feb. 28.

Mr. Layton is being held in prison here without bail. He is specifically charged with killing Rep. Ryan, three newsmen and a Temple defector Nov. 18 at a remote airstrip near the Peoples Temple commune.

Warsaw Death Toll at 48

WARSAW, Feb. 19 (AP) — The death toll rose to 48 today in the explosion that destroyed most of a savings bank building in Warsaw, Polish radio reported.

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This elegant hotel stands on the Boulevard de Waterloo in the equally elegant shopping area of Brussels, not far from the Grand Place. There are fine views of the city, and all rooms on the top five floors have been styled throughout by the well-known couturier Givenchy. Dine memorably at the Roof Restaurant, recipient of the famed Club des Gastronomes award.



BASEL HILTON
You can walk to the station and air terminal. You can drive to the beautiful Bernese Oberland or through the enchanting Black Forest. What else to remember? The indoor heated pool, gymnasium, sauna, massage and solarium. Cocktails in the City Bar, dinner at the Weinstein Grill, fabulous evenings at the Bord-Bora disco.



STRATFORD-UPON-AVON HILTON
It stands in landscaped gardens on the banks of the River Avon near the Royal Shakespeare Theatre. In minutes, you can be in the town centre at Shakespeare's birthplace. Superb restaurants, luxurious comfort, Birmingham and National Exhibition Centre only 30 minutes away.



AMSTERDAM HILTON
You'll remember the open fire that greets you on cool evenings. The sophisticated restaurant and bar, overlooking one of Amsterdam's prettiest canals. Dancing at Juliana's Disco. Spacious, luxurious rooms, all with colour TV. The museums, galleries and shops are only a walk away.

Decoration

Neon Makes Return To the City of Light

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Feb. 19 (IHT) — Neon is not generally considered a thing of beauty. But Rudi Stern, who thinks neon is noble, is throwing new light on the subject, so to speak.

Stern, 42, is an American who just opened Let There Be Neon, a Paris branch of his New York operation launched in 1972. With a master's degree from the University of Iowa, he came to neon after a long spell with videotape. The cofounder of Global Village Video Resource Center, a nonprofit research workshop started in New York in 1969, he explored the potentials of video as an alternative to television. He came to neon "through my interest and love of light," he said.

But there is a logic to coming to Paris, he added, "because Paris is really the source of neon. That's where it was created, by Georges Claude in 1910." A slight, tense man, Stern was talking from his new shop on Rue Saint Honore, right across from the hole of Les Halles.

The shop is full of such startling neon items as a rainbow, a yellow banjo, a huge red mouth hanging in the air, a green duck sitting in the middle of an aquarium (while live fish swim around it), a set of multicolored hangers (that should brighten any hatcheck-girl's life) or a brilliant red, yellow and green ara looking rather silly in a wicker cage. Such as it is, the shop, which has been open three weeks, is definitely intriguing the locals, who all stop by — children, cops and housewives alike — to see what's going on.

"Yes, the reaction has been fantastic," Stern said. "And you should see at night. You can see that explosion of light all the way across from the hole."

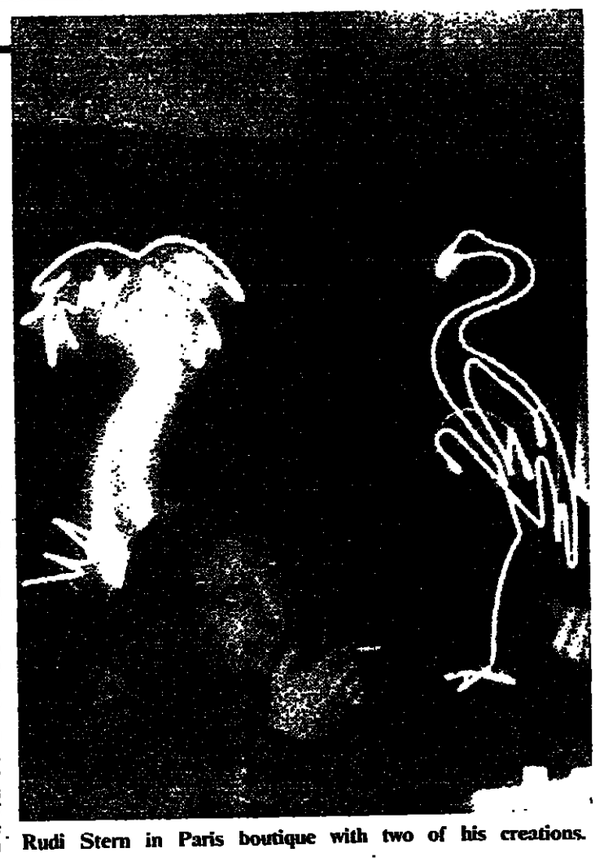
Actually, Stern, when reminded of Martial Raysse art experiments with neon, said, he too, could have made it in the art world. "I was making at least $4,000 for one of my sculptures," he said, and some of them sold for $20,000. Malcolm Forbes comissioned a sculpture for his collection in 1968. "But I prefer to consider neon as part of living environment, not as frozen gallery art. Something to enjoy, something that gives you energy."

Stern, whose pieces sell for around 1,200 francs, said he was mainly interested in the accessibility of neon. "It's a question of not being too precious about it," he said. He has, however, collaborated with U.S. artists. With Larry Rivers, he did a neon tableau called "An American Dream." Pure Americana, it consisted of a house with a fence and smoke coming out of the roof.

40 Different Colors

What exactly is neon? "Just gas," Stern said, "distilled from oxygen and put into a tube under vacuum." He uses glass tubes that vary in diameter from 6 to 18 millimeters and in as many as 40 different colors. "That's why we are now superior to the French," he said. "The French have a limited color range and use plastic, which gives a harsh, garish light. Glass is much better. It's thinner, more subtle, more delicate."

"I see neon as a source of architectural design," he said. "We do a lot of commercial signs," of course, but we do many, many more things. The advantage of neon," he added, "is that you can shape it any way you want. It uses very little electricity and its longevity is astounding. A tube can last 30 to 40 years without change."



Rudi Stern in Paris boutique with two of his creations.

Among his commercial assignments, Stern has done a lot of logos (including one for NBC) and store windows for most New York stores. For Charles Jourdan in New York, he did a black tap dancer hovering over their shoes, and for Burlington a big neon chandelier that combined both illumination and graphic design. He also did a bed for Wamsutta sheets. But his most unlikely, useless and riveting piece is just a chair silhouette. "That was bought by Picasso's son in New York," he said. The surrealistic chair comes in all colors and costs 1,500 francs.

His list of private customers includes Edward Albee, "for whom I did a couple of things"; Uri Geller, who wanted a neon constellation, and John Lennon, who asked for neon clouds. Other people have also asked for neon murals, floors and ceilings, and a Saudi Arabian prince has ordered a neon desk. "Neon need not be brutal," Stern said. "It gives a sensual, warm, energetic light." Yes, he himself is totally into neon at home and lives with neon lamps, clocks, tables and signs. "You can read by neon light," he claims.

Stern, who seemingly knows all there is to know about neon, is coming out with a book in April. He thinks it will be the first on the subject since 1935.

"Neon has been a dying art since World War II," he said. Neon workshops dwindled from 2,000 to 200 in the United States alone. "The big times for neon were the 1920s," he added. "Times Square in the '20s was the most important kinetic light exhibition ever mounted. Las Vegas is the light version of the American dream. Pigalle and Piccadilly are also landmarks of neon civilization."

Besides his shop, Stern, who now commutes from New York, is also opening a workshop on Boulevard Saint Germain and he is taking orders. So far, he has only worked with advertising agencies; he just got a commission to do a restaurant and disco on the Spanish border on the theme: "The American Highway."

But his own dream is to get into homes. "The public has never been really exposed to neon," he said. "For us, neon is an excellent electric art form of which signs is only a very small part. It's really drawing with light."

London Praises U.S. Conductor

LONDON, Feb. 19 (AP) — James Conlon, the 28-year-old U.S. conductor, scored a success here last night when he was asked to take over at short notice from Mstislav Rostropovich, who has the flu.

Rostropovich, here for a series of concerts with the London Philharmonic Orchestra, came down with influenza hours before the concert in the Royal Festival Hall, at which he was to play Dvorak's Cello Concerto and then conduct Dvorak's Symphony No. 7.

Conlon, who has won praise conducting at the Metropolitan Opera and with most major U.S. orchestras, was already booked to conduct the first half of the concert and he agreed to take over the symphony.

He led the LPO in an "eloquent" and "impassioned" account, according to the London Daily Telegraph critic, and won a boisterous ovation from the Festival Hall audience.

La Scala Box-Office Hit

MILAN, Feb. 19 (AP) — La Scala opera house recorded the highest takings in its 200-year history — 48 million lire ($52,800) — on the occasion of last Tuesday's performance of Donizzetti's "Elisir d'Amore," it has been announced.

Anthropology

Bones of Contention on Human Origins

By Boyce Rensberger

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 19 (NYT) — Two well-known anthropologists have challenged each other in what could become a wide-ranging debate over whether a finding last month was indeed a new species of pre-human being antedating all other known forms of human and humanlike creatures.

Richard Leakey, the Kenyan anthropologist, is challenging the announcement last month by two U.S. scientists that they had discovered such a new species. Dr. Donald Johanson, one of the Americans, appeared with Leakey at a symposium here Saturday on human evolution and vigorously defended his interpretation.

The difference between the two views has implications beyond the details. If Johanson is correct, it would mean that the human species emerged from more primitive ancestors more recently, perhaps only 2 million years ago.

On the other hand, if Leakey is correct, mankind appeared on the scene so long ago — more than 4 million years — that there is no clear evidence of a fossil form that could have preceded human beings.

Viewed as Rivals

Although honest differences of opinion are common enough in all sciences, there were overtones of a confrontation between the two anthropologists, each of whom leads a major fossil-hunting expedition in eastern Africa. The two men have often been viewed as rivals.

Although the two lines of argument turn on fine points of interpretation, they provide an unusual glimpse of the ways in which anthropologists think about their fossils to forge new insights about human origins.

The controversy, one of the liveliest in paleoanthropology in some years, is likely to continue for some time. It has been 15 years since the last new species of human ancestor was formally named, and the debate over the validity of that name has not completely died down yet.

Two Species

At issue this time was the announcement by Johanson, a curator at the Cleveland Museum of Natural History, and Dr. Tim White of the University of California at Berkeley, that a large collection of fossil bones found in Ethiopia and Tanzania all represent a previously unrecognized form of human ancestor. They named the new species, which lived between 3 million and 4 million years ago, Australopithecus afarensis.

Preliminary interpretations had suggested the bones were from two species, an unusually ancient form of homo, or true human being, and Australopithecus africanus, a humanlike species known from other discoveries, that eventually died out.

After more detailed analysis, Johanson and White revised this opinion and concluded that even though there was a fair degree of variation in certain features of the fossils, they all represented one new species. They attributed the variation to differences between the sexes. In many primates, males and females differ substantially in skeletal anatomy.

Challenging this view, Leakey said that the variation in the bones was too great to attribute to sex differences.

"I think Don was right the first time," he said. "They're sampling two different populations, homo and Australopithecus."

"No way," Johanson said in a separate interview. "The entire range of variation is represented at the 333 site, where we've got at least 13 individuals all together."

The 333 site is one of many Johanson has excavated in the Afar region of Ethiopia for which the new species is named. The site has yielded the remains of at least 13 individuals who, Johanson believes, were all killed in a single catastrophe of unknown cause. He suspects all 13 were members of a family who were, perhaps, caught in a flash flood.

If true, this would mean that whatever differences the bones show would have to have been within the range of natural variation of a single species.

However, others have challenged the catastrophe theory on the ground that there is no good evidence of any such event having taken place. It is well established from other fossil sites that bones of several species that were once scattered can be gathered into small areas by streams. It is also known that leopards drag their prey to central locations where the bones may remain.

To support his challenge, Leakey also said his colleagues had discovered some new fossils in Kenya that were of similar age to Johanson's fossils but that they did not resemble the newly named species. This, he said, showed that the new species was not the only humanlike creature living at the time. Therefore, he contended, it could not have been the common ancestor of all later forms, as Johanson has asserted.

Leakey declined to discuss the new fossils in detail until he had published a formal report in a scientific journal. In an interview, however, he said they consisted of eight isolated teeth.

"The material I've got is very insignificant but there's enough to challenge Don with," he said. "It gives me the right to offer my opinion."

Johanson said that although he has not had an opportunity to examine the teeth in detail, he did not think they were distinctive enough to say whether they were different from those of the new species he has named. He said the teeth could well belong to the same new species.

Although Leakey alluded to the difference of opinion in a press interview earlier last week, he reserved more specific comment for Saturday's symposium, which was co-sponsored by the Foundation for Research into the Origin of Man and the Carnegie Museum of Natural History.

Mummies Found To Be Related

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 19 (Reuters) — A 2,000-year-old Egyptian mummy in the Liverpool City Museum has been found to be the father of another in West Germany, a museum spokesman said.

It is believed to be the first time that two mummies not of royal blood have been found to be related. They date from the Ptolemy period, 300 B.C. to 30 B.C. The mummy of Nesmin, who died aged about 35, is in the Liverpool museum and that of Ankha-Haby, now found to be his son who lived until about 50, was flown here from the Hildesheim Museum in West Germany.

Opera in London

A Strictly Musical 'Magic Flute'

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Feb. 19 (IHT) — There are doubtless as many ways of producing "The Magic Flute" as there are of interpreting it, and a commensurate variety of options in assigning priorities.

Last summer's production at Glyndebourne, for example, was built around and dominated by David Hockney's sets, imaginatively and daringly conceived, and brilliantly executed. Ingmar Bergman's Swedish television production of several years ago was most vividly memorable as a demonstration of Bergman's virtuosity as a filmmaker.

Both productions were at once admirable and enjoyable, but I enjoyed neither of them as much as I enjoyed the new production by the Royal Opera at Covent Garden, and this quite simply because August Everding's staging, originally designed for the Bavarian State Opera in Munich, was overshadowed by the genius of Mozart as revealed by Colin Davis and the Royal Opera orchestra and the uniformly high level of the singing and the acting.

Three Real Boys

Not that there is nothing to admire in the work of Everding and his desinger, Juergen Rose. Admirable details there are in abundance, notably the manner in which the three boys — real boys for a welcome change! — are introduced into the stage picture and action. They can be a bore, especially when represented by women, and a bore they usually are. But here they were a delight.

But on the whole, this production tends to sag under its own weight, emphasized by the constant raising and lowering of not always steady backdrops, and Everding's odd decision to present Sarastro's priesthood as something more Calvinist — or Lutheran — than Egyptian robs the opera of its essential exotic flavor and makes the invocation of Isis and Osiris a ludicrous anachronism.

Orchestra's Evening

And so the evening belongs to Davis, the orchestra and the cast, and they made it Mozart's. Robin Leggate, in his first major role at Covent Garden, was a splendid Tamino. Zdzislawa Donat, in a Covent Garden debut, sang the Queen of the Night's two arias with extraordinary accuracy, fluency and ease. Thomas Allen, and the audience, too, had much fun with Papageno. Ileana Cotrubas was a predictably sympathetic and musical Pamina, and Robert Lloyd sang Sarastro's arias sonorously and smoothly, if without the requisite weight of voice at the bottom of the scale.

Not a German or an Austrian in a cast called upon for a lot of spoken dialogue. How was the German? Well, it was certainly German and correct and fluent enough, if without ever being quite characteristically Deutsch.

Now you can have the drive of an Italian car, and have all the advantages of the rest of the cars of Europe.



The problem is nobody yet has taken the best that each country of Europe has to offer and put it all together in one car most people can afford.

Enter the 2-litre Fiat 132.

To start with, it's Italian, so it has inherited all of the attributes that make Italian cars, and specifically Fiats, the best driving cars in the world.

Now let's leave Italy and see how the Fiat 132 matches up to some of the finest cars of Europe.

The safety of a Volvo.

Sweden is generally known for making a safe car.

But the Fiat 132 can withstand frontal collisions just as well as a Volvo. In fact, in recent tests, the Fiat 132 came through with *less* body work deformation than did the Volvo!

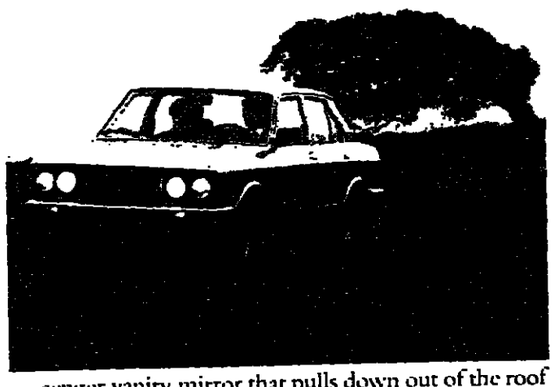
Not only that, the Fiat 132 has larger structural side-members, larger than those in a Volvo, as large as those found even in 3-litre cars.

So you don't have to leave Italy to have a safe car.

The comfort of a Citroën.

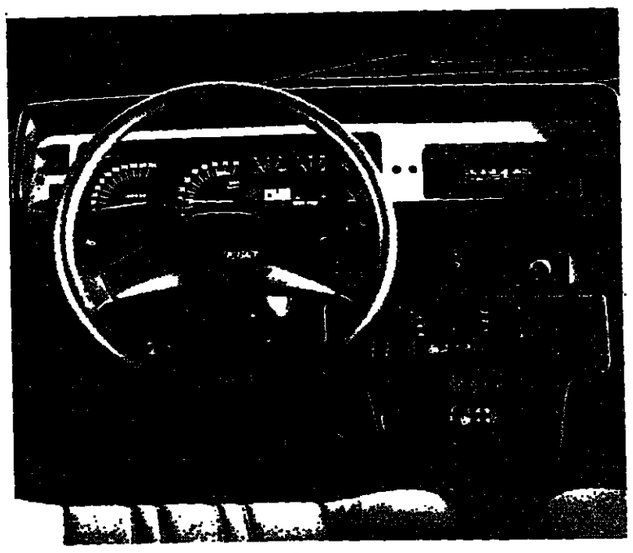
We defy you to sit in the Fiat 132 and long for a Citroën. It just won't happen, because we designed it that way. The Fiat 132 leaves nothing to be desired, from the newly designed shape of the seats to the soft and plush velour upholstery.

Other standard features include soft pockets in the front-seat backs, an adjustable rake steering wheel, electric windows on the front doors, a passenger vanity mirror that pulls down out of the roof lining, and many more features seldom found even in luxury class saloons.



The quietness of a Peugeot.

Quietness is an aspect of a car you probably don't associate with Italy. But in the 132, it comes as standard equipment. We've made hundreds of changes in the basic frame, the engine mounts, carpeting, padding, and cross-member linkage that all result in an almost silent car. But the biggest change we made was a gearing up of the engine, resulting in lower rpm's and, therefore, less engine noise. Quietness is something you don't associate with a diesel engine either. But the 132 diesel version is as quiet as a gasoline-engined car. It's also one of the fastest diesel-engined cars in the world. So you don't have to leave Italy to have a quiet car, even in a diesel.



The luxury of a Jaguar.

The Fiat 132 is the most luxurious Fiat we produce. It can stand up to any car on the road. In fact, in a recent photographic comparison of the interiors of a BMW, a Mercedes, a Volvo and the 132, you really couldn't tell the difference.

Except when it came to the price.

This is the one area where Fiat's numbers are lower, compared with Europe's finest.

Which is as good a place as any to end this comparison. Ask your Fiat dealer to take it from here. And you'll see how you can have a car with the best Italy and the rest of Europe have to offer.

Now you can have your dolce and eat it, too.



Every European country has something special to offer in its cars.

Italy makes a car that drives exceptionally well. (The fact that we've won the World Rally Championship for two years running should certainly bear this out.) Sweden specializes in a car that's safe. France makes a quiet car. Britain makes some luxurious cars..

FIAT

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 6 Tuesday, February 20, 1979

The Red Dominos

Back in the days when there was not even an imaginary light at the end of the Vietnamese tunnel, supporters of ther U.S. war there used the domino argument. If South Vietnam fell to the Communists, the thesis went, not only Laos and Cambodia would follow but Thailand and Burma to the west, Malaysia and Singapore to the south and Indonesia, thrusting deep into the Pacific.

* * *

That theory has been jeered at in recent times but it does have a strategic reality, even though its politics have become more complex than was once believed. The defense of anti-Communism in Vietnam did give time for anti-Communism to strengthen in states bordering on Indochina — the dominoes there stood more firmly on their own feet when those in the former French colony toppled. And the Communists are demonstrating that the theory can apply to their own sects.

Vietnam, to the public annoyance of China, overthrew the Pol Pot government in Cambodia. To the world outside, Cambodia was an example of fanatical agrarianism; perhaps Hanoi would agree, but for all practical purposes it was overturning a dissident red regime in one of its neighbors — tipping a red domino. China not only objected to Vietnam's intervention, with Soviet help, in Cambodia. It also was angered at Vietnamese treatment of ethnic Chinese, who constitute a strong and often disturbing element in Southeast Asia and the Pacific: business men and shopkeepers as well as potential and actual transmitters of what ever ideology rules in Peking.

* * *

Whichever was the driving force, China has applied military pressure to the domino below it. And what disturbs the world is whether that great domino to the north, the Soviet Union, will follow suit.

For the fact that these are red dominos does not alter the condition that people are dying and villages burning as they topple. It is easy enough to speculate about the changing world that has come about since the old monolithic concept dissolved. But the real problem is to support all dominos by a system of law and diplomacy rather than leave them to the uncertain pressures of pride, greed and violence.

The Toyota in Our Past

The international trade news from Washington last week was mostly about White House concessions to domestic textile and sugar interests seeking protection. These maneuvers should not overshadow a far more important issue: U.S. trade relations with Japan. For nearly two years, the Carter administration has been lecturing Japan on the need to reduce its enormous trade surplus. The Japanese have listened politely, and expressed public agreement. But in fact the facade of Japanese goodwill is deceiving.

* * *

The Japanese government deeply resents U.S. advice to lower import barriers and to stimulate the demand for imported goods by increasing its economic growth rate. It blames other countries for the world's foreign trade problems — and has, accordingly, made only cosmetic changes in its economic policy.

Neither the United States nor Japan is free of responsibility for the trade imbalances that threaten the stability of currencies and lead to the waste of productive capacity. But the issue now is political. Congress is under pressure to protect domestic manufacturers from Japanese competitors and President Carter is threatening to boycott next June's economic summit in Tokyo. Unless Japan swallows unsolicited U.S. advice and moves quickly to reduce the trade surplus, Japanese industry may be locked out of some foreign markets it cherishes.

Japan's awesome postwar growth has depended on imports of foreign oil, coal, iron ore, rice and soybeans — and the development of a powerful industrial export trade to pay the import bills. Thus, Japan became a modern industrial power, while the rest of the world got Japanese steel, autos, cameras, television sets and tankers. But there is an underlying weakness. In the name of growth, the Japanese channeled their immense productive energy into exports. Domestic consumption was neglected, and inefficient but politically potent producers of consumer goods were shielded from foreign competition.

* * *

Japan reacted to slackening world demand and excess productive capacity for industrial goods in the 1970s in the only way it knows. Export efforts have been redoubled, while domestic markets remain protected. Japan can make a good case that its dominance of many world markets is largely a result of aggressive selling, high quality and the incompetence of rivals. Nonetheless, the Japanese economy is left vulnerable to the winds of protectionism sweeping Europe and the United States. Early this month, Federal Reserve Chairman William Miller casually broached the idea of a tariff surcharge on all U.S. imports. And some members of Congress are talking, much less casually, of selective import controls aimed at Japan.

* * *

It is important that Japan act to defuse such sentiment and thus help President Carter to defend open trade. The Japanese government will probably have to continue to respect special agricultural interests at home. But it could open its domestic industrial markets, in particular freeing the Japanese telephone system to buy American. More important, it could stimulate its economy more, diverting potential exports to domestic markets. And it must begin to plan for a future in which less is spent making Toyotas for New Yorkers and more is spent building apartments in the crowded suburbs of Tokyo.

U.S. consumers have a stake in open trade with Japan, which the White House should defend. But if Japan does not look inward for future growth, our great Asian ally may become a victim of its success.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

French and U.K. Steelworkers

The French steelworkers share a legitimate complaint with the steelworkers of Corby, Workington, and other threatened centers in Britain: they were encouraged after World War II to migrate to new and more efficient centers of production whence wealth and prestige would flow. They are now being told unconsolingly (by the British Steel Corp. And by the French steelmasters) that this prediction was wrong. Japan and South Korea can make the stuff more cheaply. So farewell to the furnaces, we are closing down.

The President's [Giscard d'Estaing) only solace for the steelworkers was to say that he regarded their demands with generosity and that he understood them. With unemployment rising at the rate of 220,000 a year and no hope offered to the steelworkers this would seem. . .to be chilly comfort. Mr. Giscard may well come to regret such cavalier treatment of this widespread and well-founded discontent.

— From the Guardian (London).

Khomeini Deserves Support

Nothing in the ayatollah's decisions since he returned portrays him as other than a man working earnestly for the genuine independence of his country under laws which he, and perhaps a majority of Iranians, believe to have the only divine sanction. His opponents, though, are numerous, and it did not take more than a few days for the Tudeh party aligned with Moscow, the independently Marxist Fedayin, and some smaller parties to break away from the national resistance movement. Having used Khomeini's name while he was in France they immediately went into business on their own. . . Khomeini deserves full internal as well as international support.

— From the Guardian (London).

Nixon Preferred to Carter

The Iranian affair has already established President Carter as the worst President in U.S. history. . . He has accumulated every possible blunder. . . He discouraged and shattered, one after the other, all the bulwarks of the Iranian regime. . . Why the United States, which gladly sacrificed one of its best presidents in the person of Richard Nixon, cannot as gladly sacrifice the worst is evident: The *Washington Post* does not find in Tehran the same rewarding, sordid daily news stories as in Watergate. But it would perhaps not be excessive to envision, not jailing, as for the dishonest Nixonians, but the ousting of the president's men — Vance and Brzezinski — because of their incompetence.

— From Le Figaro (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 20, 1904

ST. PETERSBURG — If you wish to get a realistic idea of what war means, a visit to the embarkation railroad station is quite the place to find it. One father and son held each other at arms-length, entranced and incapable of any words. The harsh brass bell clanged a second time, leaving but one minute more. They were surrounded by a crowd which kissed and hugged and wept away their fears, as only Russians can kiss, hug and weep. All for a terrible train journey of several months, where the cold is intense, and where bullets will meet them at the end.

Fifty Years Ago

February 20, 1929

ROME — Now that the Vatican has been established as an independent, sovereign state, with relations to Italy, special pontifical armchairs which all the cardinals of the Roman Curia kept in their salons prior to 1870 in case of a visit by the Pope have been replaced in their original positions. When the Italian troops entered Rome in 1870, each of the cardinals ordered his pontifical chair to be turned face to the wall. Now that the Church and the state have been reconciled, a visit by the pope to a cardinal has become a possibility again.



More Dismay at Carter's Record

By Carey McWilliams

LOS ANGELES — President Carter is halfway through his first term in office. Several important situations have yet to be resolved — the peace effort in the Mideast, the whole business of China, the administration's war on inflation — yet it is still an appropriate time to look at his record so far. Unfortunately, it is a record arousing more dismay than cheer.

Especially in foreign relations. Carter seemed to start out well. He appeared in the beginning to favor improved detente with the Soviet Union. Then he began to speak of "human rights." It is a perfectly good subject to focus upon, but Carter began to speak of human rights in somewhat Pentecostal terms. This is a bit distressing, because if one talks about human rights in moral terms, what about Chile? And what about Argentina, Brazil, Nicaragua, Iran and so forth? Does one simply pick out the Soviet Union for castigation, or take a broader view?

Then Carter denied any linkage between his stand on human rights and other dealings with the Soviet Union. Obviously, however, the United States can't publicly castigate the Soviet Union about human rights without it having a so-called "spillover effect" on other aspects of U.S. relations with the Soviet Union — an unfortunate development in Carter's foreign policy.

Further, despite the lack of attention paid to the subject in the U.S. press this last year, the number of visas granted to Jews in the Soviet Union to leave that country for Israel was astonishing — something like 30,000. Wouldn't one think that the administration would want to praise the Russians for this relaxation of their restrictions? Apparently not.

With Cuba, Carter again started out rather well — as if the United States might have even been about to normalize relations — and then suddenly he changed that stance and began to talk about the detrimental effects of the Cuban "presence" in Zaire, and elsewhere in Africa, as though they were responsible for the conflicts there. Later, calmer public voices were heard, and the CIA's version of even ts — especially in Zaire's Shaba province — was shown to be erroneous. Still, much damage was done to Cuban-U.S. relations.

Similar blunders have been brought on by the administration in Iran and Nicaragua, but perhaps the most senseless foreign policy mistake has been the neglect of U.S. relations with Mexico — second only to China and the Soviet Union in importance to the United States.

For instance, if the Carter administration really wanted to do something about undocumented Mexican workers in the United States, it would take into consideration the extrordinary "push" factors from Mexico, and the "pull" factors on this side of the border, and it would want somehow to bring these into a better state of balance. One obvious idea would be to build more labor-intensive industries immediately south of the border. It would clearly be in the U.S. interest to finance and encourage such development. But Carter has not done so — again, a sign of the neglect of U.S. relations with Mexico that is also a serious indictment of the administration itself.

In the area of national security, the president has also been clumsy and unproductive.

It was really dismaying last summer when the United Nations held the second conference in its history on disarmament. All these delegates were in New York to discuss disarmament and yet the president of the United States did not feel that this conference was worthy of his presence or of an address by him. It was an outrageous mistake missing such a great oportunity to speak to an international audience.

The Carter administration has also claimed success in reforming both the FBI and the CIA, and it has succeeded to a degree. Yet close inspection of both agencies shows them to be even more highly centralized than they were in the past. In fact, both agencies are, in a way, more dangerous than they were before the reforms were adopted.

For example, private agencies in the United States today have taken over much of the FBI's function of preparing dossiers on individuals and organizations. But the private agencies that supply this information are not subject to any kind of regulation — another situation in which the solution becom es part of the problem.

And so it is with the CIA, too. The agency is more highly concentrated than ever. Further, while the "dirty tricks" aspects of the CIA have been pretty thoroughly exposed and repudiated, these do not affect the heart of the problem: its institutional incompetence.

The CIA has misjudged almost every major event in the postwar period. It certainly misjudged the situations in Iran, Nicaragua and with regard to the Cubans in Africa, to use only the most recent examples.

Domestically, the first two years of the Carter administration went by without any focus on the problem of inflation, which some 88 percent of the U.S. people properly regard as the top domestic issue in the country today. Lately, the administration has become aware of what it should have seen from the beginning, and it announces all kinds of policies to curb inflation.

These proposed policies, however, do not inspire confidence because they reject a fundamental tool for fighting inflation: mandatory wage and price controls. At this time, ridiculous dogma aside, these controls work well if political leaders want them to work and they enforce them. Of course, if an administration fails to enforce the controls, they will be evaded. But they worked both during World War II and, for a time, under the Nixon administration. Jawboning about inflation is not going to curb inflation.

On taxes,the proposals that Carter has made to bring about reform are designed apparently to aid people who have the least distress about paying taxes and to impose the greatest burden on those least well off.

Then there is the attitude of the Carter administration towards minorities in the United States, particularly blacks and Chicanos. Blacks essentially elected Carter, but he has done little for them in return. More blacks are unemployed today than when he took office. In fact, the situation in the ghettos of major American cities today can only be described as desperate.

The Carter administration's alienation of organized labor in the United States is almost total, including leaders from George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, on down.

But perhaps the worst failure is Carter's misconception of his role as president. Despite being a person of good intentions, and quite intelligent, he doesn't seem to know what a president must do.

And the first thing a president must do is lead; he must articulate national objectives and purposes that will arouse enthusiasm in the U.S. people.

Since 1960, some 15 million Americans have stopped voting; 10 million have exited from the two major parties. And the election-day turnouts are dropping steadily from year to year. At fault here, primarily, are the Democrats and Republicans, because neither party has presented any truly new programs, ideas or models of what they want to achieve. Even when they have seemed to take a stand on an issue, they remain, essentially, mirror images of one another. Indeed, in that sense, we have no national politics. We take what is given to us; there are no real alternatives.

Surely, President Carter cannot be held to blame for all of this. For one thing, he was only elected to the White House in 1976, when the nation was still engulfed in a major political crisis of confidence. Still, he has failed even to cope adequately with the crisis he inherited, let alone the rest of the nation's problems. And, again, this simply shows a lack of leadership.

Vacuums such as this one are especially dangerous in U.S. politics, since they may be filled in ways that the public would not relish in the long run. For instance, the current state of affairs lends itself to the rise of a rightist movement — not of an ideological, Ronald Reagan-type right-wing, but of an authoritarian rightism drawing support from both parties and also from independents. This movement could be extremely dangerous.

This is not to say that the country has actually drifted to the right, or even become politically apathetic. People are simply dismayed because they have no leadership to which they can respond. They see no leadership that seems to offer new hope for a new kind of politics in the country. They do not see the kind of leadership that President Carter seemed to offer when he sought their votes two years ago.

Carey McWilliams, former editor of the Nation, is the author of numerous books on public policy. This article is adapted by the Los Angeles Times from a speech he gave recently at the First Unitarian Church of Los Angeles.

Namibia: 'Perils of Pauline'

By Anthony Lewis

CAPE TOWN — One diplomat speaks of "the Perils of Pauline." The UN plan for turning white-run South-West Africa into black-governed Namibia is approaching the moment of decision, and there are obstacles at every corner. The next week or two may decide whether the territory that South Africa has administered for 60 years can have a relatively peaceful transition to independence.

The plan, drafted by five Western nations, calls for a UN presence in South-West Africa for seven months before an election. South Africa has set the end of September as a deadline for the election. That means that United Nations troops and administrators should begin arriving before the end of February — just 10 days from now. But there are still diplomatic problems, complicated by the intense mutual suspicion between South Africa and its guerrilla adversary, the South-West African People's Organization. SWAPO for short. One unsettled question is the composition of the UN force, another the monitoring of guerrilla bases in Angola and Zambia during the projected cease-fire. Both could probably be resolved if the general atmosphere were trusting — but it is not.

Last week, 250 guerrillas raided a South African base in South-West Africa. South Africa's Foreign Minister Roelof F. Botha, told this correspondent: "They are trying hard to provoke us into doing things that would enable them to crawl out of the plan." SWAPO supporters, for their part, say that South Africa would like to get out of the plan if it can find a way to put the blame on the black nationalist group.

Skeptics may wonder whether two such opponents will ever really accept common ground rules. But there are factors working for implementation of the United Nations plan. Both sides have made commitments that it would be awkward to abandon — South Africa to the Western five, SWAPO to the front-line African states that have given it diplomatic and material support. And in South-West Africa itself the political process has tangibly begun. It is a far-away country, empty and underdeveloped, but it is becoming one of the most politicized on earth. More than a dozen parties, factions and coalitions have started to campaign. The capital, Windhoek, as seen on a recent visit, is like the land imagined by W.S. Gilbert in "The Gondoliers" where:

. . . party leaders you might meet
In twos and threes in every street,
Maintaining with no little heat,
Their various opinions.

Campaign spending may be the highest per capita of any country ever. Last year, when there was an internal election boycotted by the guerrillas and other parties, the conservative Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, which is believed to get most of its money from South Africa, spent an estimated $5 million in a country of 1 million people, of whom 331,235 voted. That comes to about $15 a vote. The guerrillas say they, too, will have plenty to spend in the next election — much apparently from Scandinavia. Centrist parties expect funds from Britain, France, West Germany and the Netherlands.

All sides are confidently predicting victory at this point, and saying that other parties are on the verge of break-up because of internal strains. Support for the Turnhalle alliance is strong among older and more traditionally-minded blacks as well as the white minority. It also has important tactical advantages. Its supporters control most of the newspapers, and South African radio plays up its views. (There is no television.)

The guerrilla group has great strength among younger and better-educated blacks, and especially among the Ovambos, the northern tribe that accounts for nearly half the territory's 850,000 people. It also has a particular kind of legitimacy, because it began the struggle against South African control. But the organization has a problem in its leader, Sam Nujoma. He has been in exile for years as guerrilla chief, and some question his ability to operate as a politician. His critics in South-West Africa say they doubt that he will even return for the campaign, as the United Nations plan assures he can. The guerrilla group insists that he will, "when security permits."

Two center parties offer policies that would have wide appeal in the West. The SWAPO-Democratic Party was founded by Andreas Shipanga, an original founder of the guerrilla movement whom Nujoma had imprisoned in Zambia but who returned last year. The National Namibia Front has important regional support. There is also a party known as Aktur, which as a cousin of South Africa's National Party once was on top but now appeals only to some of the territory's 100,000 whites.

That political mix is complex enough but it may be roiled further by a figure coming in from the wings. The original leader of SWAPO, Herman Toivo ya Toivo, has been a South African political prisoner on Robben Island since 1968. Under the UN plan, he must be released. No one knows what position he will take in the campaign. But if he is received by the public as the martyred hero of Namibian nationalism, he could turn the election about.

Unless he makes that kind of difference, the best current guess is that no one would win a majority in an election next fall. The parties would then have to operate by coalition. But if either extreme won the upper hand, the skeptics ask, would the other respect the result? South Africa would find it hard to challenge a UN force and a united West. And the guerrillas would not find it easy to go back into the bush after changing their personality to persuade people that they can govern, not just fight. Moreover, President Agostinho Neto of Angola might not welcome the guerrillas back. He knows that he can stop South African aid to his own opponents only by quieting his border with South-West Africa. He probably would also be reluctant to let SWAPO wage war from Angola against a legitimate Namibian government.

Legitimacy: that is what the extraordinary political process that has begun in South-West Africa is all about. Whether it can go ahead depends on one more round of slogging diplomacy — and perhaps on South Africa's willingness to let the deadline slip a bit. Diplomats have already spent nearly two years of grinding effort on what is the one hopeful possibility in southern Africa.

Reflections On Flying Concorde

By George F. Will

LONDON — When you see a Concorde supersonic airliner at an airport, you may think the jumbo jets have mated and produced a frail, sneaky-looking child. Actually, this creature is the issue of a union between two governments, French and British. What organizations other than governments would sink more than $2 billion in a product that they can sell only to themselves (their nationalized airlines)?

"This island," Aneurin Bevan, a Labor politician, once rashly said, "is made of coal and surrounded by fish; it would take an organizing genius to engineer a shortage of either." During the postwar Labor government there were shortages of both. Concorde, too, required a perverse genius. No economist ever convincingly said it would be profitable, but the politicians plunged ahead, as they not infrequently do, without regard for economic reasoning.

Gaullist Excercise

For both governments, it was, in part, an exercise in Gaullism — in showing the Americans a thing or two. But in his marvelous book on Britain during the 1960s — the title of which ("Run It Down the Flagpole") is an inspired dismissal of a decade that could produce Concorde — Bernard Levin, columnist for The Times of London, writes:

"Throughout much of the decade a kind of mad lobster quadrille was danced between Britain and France. . . Both countries found themselves, at different times and alternately, trying to get out of their obligations under the agreement and to cancel the entire project, as the costs inexorably mounted and the estimated total expenditure on research and development (before that is, any production of the aeroplanes for service) rose from £180 million ($360 million) to £250 million, and then to £350, and then to £600, and then to £700, and then to an estimate (even that certain to be exceeded) of £1 billion."

All subsidies of air travel are, in large measure, subsidies of the upper middle class, and even though Concorde's fare is 20 percent over first class, Concorde passengers may be the most heavily subsidized travelers of all time. There was a class antagonism in the fight against Concorde landings in New York. Residents of Queens had visions of being blasted out of their socks by the roar of Concorde zipping Jackie Onassis home from Gstaad for lunch with her friends.

Before Concorde, jets had cut the transatlantic trip to seven hours, and the huge investment in a plane that would cut that in half was pure 1960s: disproportionate. Also, people were strangely ready to be disappointed by technology.

In about 1785, a woman watching a passenger-carrying balloon at Versailles exclaimed: "Soon they will have discovered how to live forever, and we shall be dead!" Mankind has lost its sense of the excitement of science, perhaps because the pace of advance had made the spectacular seem routine.

Alastair Buchan recalled that, when war broke out in 1939, the first order received by his regiment was: "Sharpen swords." The sword had been used in one of the last major battles, Field Marshal Allenby's 1918 offensive against the Turks in Palestine. But just five years and 11 months after Buchan's regiment received its order, a new kind of sword fell on Hiroshima.

The large-scale scientific undertakings of governments are ventures in uncertainty. When Albert Einstein suggested to Franklin D. Roosevelt the possibilities of nuclear physics in weaponry, Einstein was worried about German scientists.

By the time the bomb was built, Germany was defeated, and it was used on Japan, which was no nuclear threat.

Positive Things

But there are some positive things to be said about the French and British governments' airplane. It is not exactly uncomfortable, even though the seats are small and the fuselage curls low over the heads of the passengers in window seats. The food on British Concordes is, like all airline food, electrocuted, but because it is British cuisine, it probably deserves to be.

Crossing the Atlantic at 23 miles per minute is, like most commercial flying, a bore. But is a brief bore. And to say that it is boring is not to criticize it.

Progress has been, in no small measure, progress in making experiences that once were exciting, not to say terrifying, into uneventful things. I mean things like visiting a doctor, going over the river and through the woods to grandmother's house. And crossing the Atlantic.

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BIS Studies Regulation Of Euromart

Credit-Creation Case Lacking in Evidence

By Victoria English

THE HAGUE, Feb. 19 (AP-DJ) — "There might be a case for regulation" of the Eurocurrency market if it can be proven that "an amount" of international credit has been created that would not have existed in the absence of such a market, Jelle Zijlstra, president of the Bank for International Settlements, said in an interview here.

Discussions among central bankers are in a "preliminary stage" on the issue of regulation, he added. So far there is only agreement that "we don't know enough" about the market's credit-creating activities nor about the operations of international banks' offshore subsidiaries.

Differences of opinion persist as to whether the Eurocurrency market is a "separate" engine for international inflation or whether increases in global spending power would have taken place anyway without it. Central bankers also are asking themselves whether offshore banking units are "doing something that they would be unable to do under domestic regulations," that is, "escaping" rules for solvency and liquidity.



Jelle Zijlstra

"We first must answer the analytical question: What would have happened in each case if the Euromarket had never existed," Mr. Zijlstra stated. "My personal point of view, is that what you might call the technique of (banks' global balance-sheet) consolidation should be intensified, improved." This method of reporting is "well-advanced in the Netherlands, close to zero in other countries and somewhere in between elsewhere."

West German monetary authorities, for example, are known to be discussing ways to bring the Luxembourg branches of German banks closer to the regulations applying to their parents.

The consolidation approach "is not only an instrument for applying prudency to banks and their affiliates in other countries, but it could also be a method for better knowledge about the activities of the Euromarket," said Mr. Zijlstra, who is also president of the Dutch central bank.

In the Netherlands, the technique of consolidation has been practiced for a number of years. "If our banks, subject to my domestic regulations, want to do something else in the world, irrespective of the legal form in which that activity takes place, we ask consolidation; we ask that they bring their balance sheets, their profit-and-loss accounts together with their books here in the Netherlands in order to apply our standards to offshore activities," he said.

Credit-Creation Restrictions

In the case of joint ventures, where Dutch participation exceeds 10 percent, consolidation is done on a pro-rata basis, he explained. "Where it's relevant, we consolidate. This relevance is primarily in the field of solvency. Also, together with other G-10 (the major industrialized) countries, we ask the cooperation of offshore centers in our prudential supervision — and in particular with a view on liquidity," he said.

Answers to questions about offshore banking activities "are important if we want to know whether or not it's true that the sum of the credit-creating activities of the banking system in the world is more than what's acceptable in the separate countries one by one."

If you conclude that there is a "separate engine for the creation of liquidity," Mr. Zijlstra continued, that might bring you to the conclusion that "you also have to try and put the credit-creating activities, from a macroeconomic point of view, under certain restrictions."

Discussions among the central bankers currently are taking place at this level, he indicated. The possible techniques of regulation are not effectively being discussed. In principle, however, methods might include any one of a variety of reserve requirements, such as reserves on the credit-creating activities themselves, reserves as a function of banks' liabilities, or reserves as a function of assets.

Uptrend Is Holding in W. Germany

FRANKFURT, Feb. 19 (AP-DJ) — The development of the West German economy in the past months was marked by a "speedy uptrend," despite difficulties such as the steel strike, the severe winter weather and uncertainty over the future of the nation's export business, the Bundesbank said today in its latest monthly report.

However, the central bank warned of "unforeseeable risks" for the uptrend could arise out of sharp rises in prices for several raw materials, especially crude oil following disruption of oil deliveries from Iran. It is important to narrow the effects of such price rises on the country's price spiral, the Bundesbank said. It added that West Germany learned from the 1973 oil crisis that it was able to overcome the repercussions more quickly than most other nations due to a prudent, anti-inflationary monetary and fiscal policy.

This enabled the country to maintain relative price stability and a balanced payments situation which by the end, led to a stronger growth and lower unemployment than in most other major industrial countries.

The central bank stressed that the current uptrend is carried by a number of factors, most importantly the "dynamic" expansion of capital spending.

For the first time in years, the bank said, demand for capital goods expanded strongly in the last quarter in 1978, rising a seasonally adjusted 5.5 percent from the third quarter and 3 percent on the year, with several sectors of the machinery-making industry profiting from this upswing.

As a result of sharply higher domestic demand, imports of investment goods also rose a strong 2 percent last quarter from the third quarter, seasonally adjusted. Higher demand from traditional markets and new markets such as China contributed further to the upswing, the central bank said.

On the monetary side, Bundesbank said it sees the economic upswing reflected in an "extraordinarily high" demand for credit from the corporate and private sector. In the last 1978 quarter, credit expanded by 37 billion Deutsche marks, or 28 percent, from the year-earlier period, with loans for new home construction providing the greatest push.

Despite the lively demand for credit, interest rates at the banking level hardly moved through end-January, it noted. Abundant bank liquidity probably was a factor for relatively stable interest rates — currently still considerably lower than at any other time in the 1970s, according to the Bundesbank.

Noting that the growth in the widely defined money supply was about 14 percent last quarter, "and hardly lower in January," the Bundesbank recalled that it had taken several steps to harness the expansion. The official growth target is 6-to-9 percent for the year from the fourth 1978 quarter to the fourth quarter of 1979.

[In Bonn, Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff said the government's 4-percent growth target for this year is realistic, despite possible negative consequences resulting from the developments in Iran, Reuters reported. He said he still believes that the positive economic trend will not be hit by the burden of expected price rises in the energy sector.

[The Cologne Economic Institute underlined the optimism today, forecasting the country's economic growth this year at 4-to-4.5 percent. The industry-backed group, however, forecast the cost of living would rise as much as 3.5 percent this year compared with the government's projected increase of just under 3 percent.]

British GDP Off 0.2% in 4th Quarter

CBI Survey Reports Orders Off in Month

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, Feb. 19 — Britain's gross domestic product fell 0.2 percent in the fourth quarter last year from the third quarter but was up 3 percent from a year earlier, according to preliminary output data released today by the central statistics office.

The seasonally adjusted index stood at 108.4 of its 1975 base compared with 108.6 in the third quarter and 105.2 in the fourth quarter of 1977.

"Output in the fourth quarter was at much the same level as in the preceding two quarters. Some losses in industrial production, mainly as a result of industrial disputes, were largely offset by higher levels of activity in other sectors, in particular distribution and communications," the CSO said.

A revision of the preliminary GDP estimate and figures for the other two measures of GDP — based on expenditure and income — will be published on March 20. The output-based estimate is usually considered to be the most reliable measure of short-term movements in GDP.

Meanwhile, about one-third of U.K. companies covered in the latest monthly trends survey by the Confederation of British Industry report both overall and export orders are about 33-percent below normal levels in the wake of recent industrial disruption. The survey covers over 2,000 companies. The CBI notes that the gradual improvement in demand recorded in recent months has apparently been checked in the first two months of 1979.

The CBI survey shows that while some companies have higher-than-normal order books, the overall balance is 17-percent below normal for all orders and 19-percent below for export orders. It adds that although there has been a recovery in companies' expectations for their output levels from the low January level, output has not reached the levels expected late last year. The survey also shows an increase over the last two months in the number of firms reporting rising average domestic prices.

Poor States Set On Proposal for Common Fund

ARUSHA, Tanzania, Feb. 19 (AP-DJ) — The world's developing countries have agreed on a proposal to be presented to the industrialized countries to stabilize commodity prices.

At the end of a five-day ministerial meeting of the so-called Group of 77, which includes 117 developing countries, delegates agreed on a compromise African proposal which would require mandatory and direct contributions of at least $1 million by each participating government to a fund for stockpiling raw materials. These "Common Fund" stocks would be used to smooth out swings in commodity prices.

Delegates said Argentina, Brazil and Colombia had opposed the plan until the last minute.

The proposal, envisaging the participation of both rich and poor nations, will be presented at a meeting of the United Nation's Conference on Trade and Development in Manila in May.

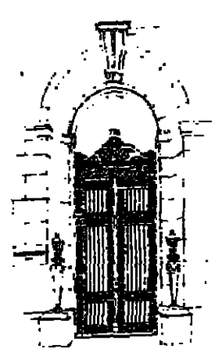
Amir Jamal of Tanzania, chairman of the conference, said the Group of 77 would be prepared for possible renewed attempts by Western nations to defer a decision at Manila on the commodity plan. Delegates said a lack of progress in negotiations between the world's richer and poorer nations, the so-called North-South dialogue, could result in a breakdown in international cooperation.

The Group of 77 ministers also: expressed a lack of confidence in the North-South dialogue; agreed to study the possibility of creating a third world secretariat to improve cooperation among poor countries; called for a massive transfer of resources to poor countries as a means of strengthening the global economy; and voiced support for black nationalists in Namibia, Rhodesia and South Africa, and for Palestinians in the Middle East.

Chinese Report Metal Deposits

TOKYO, Feb. 19 (AP-DJ) — A mineral deposit belt, 590,000 square kilometers in the southern border areas of Yunnan, Tibet, Szechwan and Tsinhai offers good prospects for mining of iron, copper, bauxite, zinc, tin, mercury, antimony, tungsten, molybdenum, nickel, platinum and other rare metals, Hsinhua, the official Chinese news agency, said yesterday.

Deposits of minerals such as troilite, potassium salt, mica, asbestos, gypsum, arsenic, magnesite and limestone are also "plentiful," it said.



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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

INA Lowers Stake in Suez

Cie. Financiere de Suez, holding company of Indo-Suez French banking group, reports that INA Corp., the U.S. insurance holding company, has reduced its stake in Financiere de Suez by 3.28 percent to 5 percent. The U.S. firm sold some 300,000 shares (currently quoted at 270 francs, equal to about $68, on the Paris Bourse) in the holding company to subsidiaries of the Victoire insurance group of France, bringing the Groupe Victoire's interest in Financiere de Suez to 8 percent.

Krupp Sales Up 6% in Year

Global sales at Fried. Krupp rose 6 percent to 11.9 billion Deutsche marks last year from 11.2 billion DM in 1977. Managing board chairman Heinz Petry says domestic turnover rose 9 percent, while exports, at 3.6 billion DM, stagnated at the 1977 level. Although profit or loss figures were not disclosed, Mr. Petry notes that due to expectations of favorable results, Krupp plans to invest 557 million DM in new fixed assets this year. Expenditure for research and development are to total 150 million DM in 1979. He says that despite a "good" number of orders on hand for the industrial-installations sector of the company, these were not sufficent for Krupp to operate at full capacity in 1979.

Quaker Oats Bids for Italian Firm

Quaker Oats is offering 2,500 lire (about $2.90) for each Chiari e Forti SpA share in a bid for majority control of the Italian foods firm. Under the bid, Quaker Oats guarantees to buy at least 1.5 million and up to 2.9 million shares, but reserves the right to decide to accept less or more. The U.S. food processor already owns 27.3 percent of the Italian firm's 2.75 billion lire capital, made up of 5.5 million shares of 500 lire par-value each. Chiari e Forti, a large producer of seed oil, posted net profits of 544 million lire in the last fiscal year and company officials recently said prospects for the current fiscal year appeared bright.

Citicorp Issuing $100 Million in FRNs

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, Feb. 19 — Citicorp Overseas Finance Corp. intends to offer a $100-million, 15-year floating-rate note issue through a syndicate led by Credit Suisse-First Boston.

Guaranteed by Citicorp, the notes bear interest which varies quarterly at ¼ point above three-month interbank Eurodollar offered rates. The minimum interest payable is 6 percent.

The issue does not provide for any amortization features and is payable in full in 1994. However, Citicorp has the right to call the issue in 1985, initially at 101½, and thereafter at descending premiums.

In Tokyo, Orient Finance said it will issue a 30-million Deutsche mark convertible bond next month through an underwriting group led by Commerzbank and Nomura Europe. The eight-year loan is expected to carry a coupon of 4¼ percent. This is ¾ percent more than the coupons on recent Japanese convertibles and reflects the poor placement and aftermarket performance of those previous issues.

Meanwhile, Frankfurt bankers report that the current weakness and uncertainty on the foreign DM-bond market is likely to reduce this week's issue volume and force banks to accept a modest calendar for the coming month. Commerzbank is scheduled to introduce a 100-million-DM issue on Wednesday, but bankers said this will be withdrawn unless the market improves significantly, which seems unlikely.

Deutsche Bank is scheduled to manage an issue for a state borrower of 200 to 250 million DM, but this is almost certain to be cancelled, they said. The week's calendar will not be empty, however, as Westdeutsche Landesbank is scheduled to launch a 100-million DM, seven-year issue for Banco Nacional de Desarrollo (BND) of Argentina.

Bankers concede that coupons on many recent issues have been too low and this problem will almost certainly be discussed when the major issuing houses meet to set next month's foreign loan calendar on Friday. It is possible that they will call a temporary halt to new issues, but most bankers think it more likely that a smaller issue volume will be set. The banks may also consider the possibility of a de facto pause by concentrating new issues at the end of the period.

Du Pont Raises Dividend

WILMINGTON, Feb. 19 (Reuters) — The Board of Du Pont voted today to increase the quarterly dividend to $1.50 a share from $1.25, payable March 14 to holders of record Feb. 28. The shareholders are to vote at the April 16 annual meeting on an earlier proposal of a 3-for-1 stock split, to be effective May 30. The $1.50 interim dividend rate on present shares will translate to 50 cents a share after the stock split.

Algeria Raises Prices As OPEC Meeting Set

From Wire Dispatches

BAHRAIN, Feb. 19 — Another member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries announced today it will raise prices in the second quarter above the schedule set by the cartel in December. Meanwhile, OPEC oil ministers planned an extraordinary meeting next month to review the current situation in the world oil market.

Mana Al-Oteiba, United Arab Emirates oil minister, said today OPEC oil ministers will hold a consultative meeting in Geneva next month to discuss the current situation on the world oil markets. He said the March 26 meeting will discuss the oil industry, the oil market and the behaviour of oil companies towards Third World countries. The statement, published by the official Emirates News Agency, did not says whether all 13 OPEC members had agreed to attend the meeting.

The announcement followed calls by Venezuela and Algeria for an emergency meeting to sort out the chaos on the world oil market and prevent the international oil companies from reaping windfall profits due to Iran's shortfall.

Algeria also said it will raise oil prices for the second quarter — the first light-crude producer in Africa to do so — and indicated it will charge a 15-to-20-percent premium, Petroleum Intelligence Weekly, a New York-based oil newsletter, said in its latest issue.

Sonatrach, the Algerian state-owned oil company, warned its customers of its "intention to revise upwards the existing global differentials as of April 1." The $2-to-3 increase would put Algeria's prices in the range of $17-to-18 a barrel and undoubtedly would lift the price "floor" for Nigeria and Libya, PIW said. Algeria's 3.8-percent "scheduled" OPEC rise would have amounted to about 56 cents.

The decision was probably influenced by the purchase of two spot cargoes of Sahran blend by a major international company at a $10-to-12-a-barrel premium, PIW says. Neighboring Tunisia also is thinking of some sort of additional surcharge, perhaps $2 a barrel, on its similar crude.

'Abusive Speculation'

In Algiers, the news agency Algerie Presse Service said in an authorized comment that oil producers will be forced to "react" to the disorder prevailing in the oil market, which it said is essentially due to "abusive speculation" by international oil companies.

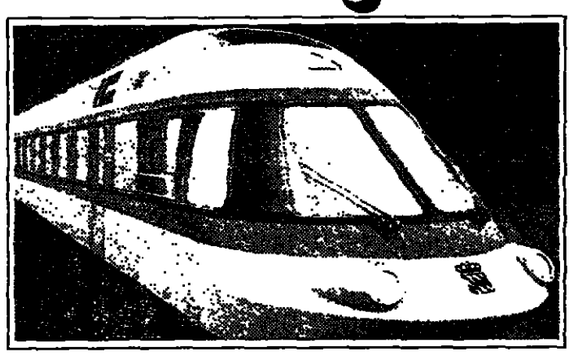
The report said that the difference between OPEC's posted prices and record open-market, or spot, prices of more than $20 a barrel, is being pocketed by the oil companies. It said that an extraordinary meeting of OPEC countries with a representative from the provisional Iranian revolutionry government is necessary, adding that "technical and political" reasons are limiting the will of oil producers to increase their production to offset the loss of iranian crude.

Meanwhile, France, reacting to the price increases set by OPEC last December and the premiums now being charged by many producers, has revised upward its estimated energy costs for 1979 by about 10 billion francs from last year's 54 billion francs, Economics Minister Rene Monory said in Paris during the weekend.

Markets Closed

U.S. banks, and stocks and commodities markets were closed Monday in observance of Washington's Birthday.

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International Stock Indexes

	Yest	Prev	1978 High	Low
Amsterdam (1)	90.80	91.20	100.80	85.60
Brussels (2)	113.76	113.45	119.79	94.04
Frankfurt (3)	150.66	150.94	164.46	141.16
London 30	460.30	455.30	535.90	433.40
London 500 (4)	243.94	241.24	267.86	205.42
Milan (5)	72.90	72.01	82.52	55.45
Paris (6)	114.57	114.54	127.35	78.10
Sydney (7)	583.47	576.96	588.46	441.19
Tokyo (8)	452.99	452.92	462.97	364.04
Tokyo (9)	6.124.96	6.128.90	6.272.78	3.867.91
Zurich (10)	338.60	337.10	342.00	289.50

1. Ano-Cps Ind.; 2. "Commission de la Bourse" Ind.; 3. Hardy-Stenfort Ind.; 4. Financial Times Indexes; 5. Banca Comerciale Italiana Ind.; 6. Agefi Ind.; 7. "All ordinaries" Ind.; 8. First section stock Ind.; 9. Nikkei Dow-Jones Ind.; 10. Swiss Bank Corp. Ind.

European Gold Markets

February 19, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	249.60	248.10	+1.05
Zurich	250.375	248.125	+1.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	247.58	246.18	+3.28

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options
(prices in $/oz.)

Basis	Feb.	May	Aug.
250	3.75- 4.75	13.25-14.25	24.00-25.00
255	0.50- 1.00	10.75-11.75	22.00-23.00
260	— —	8.50- 9.50	20.00-21.00
265	— —	— —	17.75-18.75
270	— —	— —	15.25-16.25

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ADMINISTRATIEKANTOOR VAN DE BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS B.V.

Amsterdam, 13th February, 1979.

U.S. Debt Held Abroad Up and Increasing

By Frank Vogl

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (NYT) — Largely through the actions of foreign central banks to bolster the value of the dollar and because the continued U.S. payments deficit has allowed billions of dollars to flow overseas, foreigners have become this country's largest single creditor, holding approximately $132 billion worth of federal government securities out of a total of some $502 billion.

Almost half of all the new federal debt sold in the last decade has gone to foreigners. Last October and November alone, foreigners bought some $11 billion of Treasury bills, notes and bonds out of $11.8 billion sold.

Henry Kaufman, general partner of Salomon Brothers, expects that total foreign purchases of U.S. government securities this year will be around $25 billion.

And while interest payments on such overseas holdings made up $7.9 billion of the U.S. payments deficit last fiscal year, the Treasury says it has no plans to limit the percentage of its debt being held abroad.

Foreign central banks hold about 90 percent of the federal debt overseas. When they bought dollars to prop the ailing currency in the foreign-exchange markets, they invested them in Treasury securities. As a result, as of last November — the last month for which official data are available — the West Germans (with $47.9 billion), Japanese ($29.2 billion) and Swiss ($12.2 billion) have become by far the largest foreign holders of these securities.

And members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, flush with dollars from the large U.S. purchases of oil, have also invested heavily in federal securities. These countries held $11.7 billion of federal debt at the end of last November, although they have reduced their holdings by around $3 billion in the last year or so, presumably to put more of their cash into currencies presently more stable than the dollar.

The wheeling and dealing by foreigners in Treasury debt has been extremely volatile. For example, in the 15 months to the end of last November, the key Mideast oil-exporting countries reduced their holdings of Treasury bills from about $5.2 billion to about $2.3 billion.

Foreigners investing in Treasury debt have steered clear of long-term issues, evidently keen to be in a position to reduce their holdings swiftly if they have to. Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal noted recently that the total foreign holdings are split up into $87.8 billion of debt that matures in less than one year, $37.8 billion that matures in one-to-five years and only $6.8 billion that matures in more than five years. Foreigners own no federal debt that matures in more than ten years.

Some Secrets

Some of the details of the large foreign holdings of United States official debt remain secret or are not available. For example, Anthony Solomon, Treasury undersecretary for monetary affairs, refused to state just how large are the Treasury debt holdings of Saudi Arabia.

Richard Kelly, deputy assistant Treasury secretary for debt management, stressed that no special efforts are made by the Treasury to sell securities to foreigners and that the terms on both marketable and nonmarketable official debt held overseas "mirror exactly the terms on outstanding public issues in U.S. hands." The nonmarketables, of which there were some $27 billion outstanding at the end of December, tend to be issued in connection with exchange-market intervention actions by the Swiss and West German central banks.

While most of the foreign holdings are in the hands of official institutions, primarily central banks, this situation is likely to change, as the Carter administration moves ahead with its plans to sell to the public of West Germany, Switzerland and Japan, $10 billion worth of U.S. bonds denominated in the currencies of those countries.

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	31.20
Albert Heijn	117.20
Algemeenbk	360.00
Amrobank	76.20
A'Dam Rub	65.00
Fokker	26.50
Heineken	91.50
H.V.A.	65.50
Hoogovens	31.40
K.L.M.	106.80
Nat. Nedder	108.80
Pakhoed	47.70
Philips	23.80
Robeco	165.00
Rolinco	127.50
Rorento	123.80
Royal Dutch	136.90
Unilever	123.30
Van Ommer	166.00
VMF-Stork	41.00

Brussels

Arbed	2.300
GBL (B.Lamb)	1,820
Cockerill	490
Electrobel	6,890
GB-Inno-BM	2,570
Hoboken	2,950
Petrofina	3,915
Ph. Gevaert	1,360
Soc. Generale	2,190
Solvay	2,600
Un. Miniere	784

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	67.10
B.A.S.F.	132.70
Bayer	136.00
Commerzbank	206.50
Cont. Gummi	69.00
Daimler	303.00
Demag	163.00
Deutsche Bnk	279.80
Dresdner Bnk	221.00
Hoechst	133.40
Hoesch	48.90
Karlstadt	326.00
Kaufhof	247.00
K.H.D.	202.00
Lufthansa	94.60
Mannesmann	161.00
Metallgesell.	270.00
Neckermann	167.50
RWE pref	175.00
Schering	240.30
Siemens	262.70
Thyssen	107.30
Varta	174.00
Veba	141.00
Volkswagen	234.50

London

Anglo-Am Co	3.74
Anglo-Am	0.46
Barclays Bnk	3.83
Beecham Gp	6.28
BICC	1.17
Boots	1.94
Bowater	1.81
BAT Ind.	3.83
BOC Int'l	0.72½
Brit. Pet.	9.72
Burmah	0.92
Cadbury Sc.	0.51½
Chartered	1.48
Courtaulds	1.07
De Beer D	4.46
Decca Rec	4.15
Distillers	2.08
Dunlop	0.65
E Mus Ind	1.31
GEC	3.27
Free St Ged	24.00
GKN	2.32
Glaxo Gp	4.86
Gold Fields	2.04
Gt Un St	2.96
Guinness	1.58
Hawker-Sidd	2.04
Hudson Bay	$ 13 3/4
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.71
Imps	0.84
Marks & Spen.	0.97
Metal Box	3.04
Nichols	0.82
Plessey	1.08
Rand Mines	0.47
Rank Ors.	3.32
Royal Dutch	46.00
R.T.Z.	2.79
Shell	6.40
Thorn (A)	3.44
Tube Invest.	2.52
Union Corp.	3.60
Vickers	1.72
War Ldn	0.28½
West Deep	$ 11¾
West Driet	$ 32¾
West Hold	$ 29½
West Min	1.75
Woolworth	0.56
ZCI	0.14½

Milan

Bastogi	514.00
ERBA	1,401.00
EriMorelli	222.00
Fiat	2,700.00
Finsider	184.00
Generalli	36,000.00
IFI	2,170.00
Italgas	789.00
Italsider	423.00
LaRinas	61.00
Montedis	194.00
Olivetti	970.00
Pirelli	1,814.00
Saia Visco	908.00

Paris

Air Liquide	379.90
Alimentaire	N.Q.
Aquitaine	540.00
BSN	485.00
Carrefour	1,784.00
Cim Lafarge	219.90
Cie Bancaire	471.00
CFP	138.70
CGE	378.00
CCF	135.00
Perodo	389.00
Imetal	56.80
L Oreal	702.00
Mach Bull	55.30
Michelin	955.00
Moet Henn	483.00
Moulinex	129.90
Paribas	205.00
PUK	71.30
Penarroya	48.70
Perrier	262.50
Peugeot	378.00
Rh Poulenc	101.50
Sacilor	16.05
St Gobain	134.50
Suez	270.00
Telemecan	748.00
Thomson	218.00
Usinor	11.50

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,445
Buehrle	2,575
B Boveri	1,800
Cib Geigy	1,290
Cr Suisse	2,395
Fisher	705
Hof Roche	7,900
Nestle	3,605
Sandoz	4,250
Ste B. Suisse	487
Sulzer	2,605
U.B. Suisse	3,295

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Leaseway Transportation

4th Qtr	1978	1977
Revenue.....	215.88	186.98
Profits.....	12.42	9.94
Per share	1.05	0.84
Year	1978	1977
Revenue.....	821.52	701.43
Profits.....	39.48	32.35
Per share	3.34	2.75

Revenue, Profits in Millions

Denmark
Andelsbanken A/S Danebank

Year	1978	1977
Oper. Profit..	188.00	161.00
Net	115.00	85.00

(Figures in Danish kronor)

To Our Readers

Because of transmission problems, the closing prices of London commodity futures are unavailable for publication in this edition. The IHT regrets the inconvenience.

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who will forward.

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

February 2, 1979

$150,000,000

Beneficial Corporation

9.40% Debentures Due August 1, 1985

Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.
Incorporated

The First Boston Corporation — **Merrill Lynch White Weld Capital Markets Group** (Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated) — **Salomon Brothers**

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SoGen-Swiss International Corporation — **Yamaichi International (America), Inc.**

Nippon Kangyo Kakumaru International, Inc. — **Sanyo Securities America Inc.** — **Suez American Corporation**

هكذا من الاهلي

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices February 16, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
13873 Abitibi	$17¾	17⅝	17¾	— ⅛
350 Acklands	$15	15	15	
5100 Agnico E	$7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
2000 Agra Ind A	$6⅝	6½	6⅝	
39111 Alta Gas A	$17⅞	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
2100 Algo Cent	$20	20	20	+ ⅜
32287 Am Banza	$25	24⅛	24⅞	— ⅛
5130 Andres W A	$14½	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
10960 Alco A	$21⅞	21⅜	21⅜	
5720 BP Can	$23⅜	23¼	23⅜	+ ½
31343 Bank N S	$24½	24⅜	24⅜	
150 Baton B	$13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
230 Belh Cop A	$17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
1000 Block Bros	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
7080 Bralor Res	$9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
9450 Bramalea	$16½	16⅛	16½	+ ⅛
2300 Brenda M	$16¼	16⅛	16¼	
32804 BCFP	$20	19¾	20	+ ⅜
3933 BC Phone	$17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	
22470 Brunswk	$7¼	6⅞	7⅛	— ⅛
650 Budd Auto	$9⅜	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
1000 CAE A	$22	22	22	— ⅛
9222 Cad Frv	$10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
6280 Cal Pow A	$40⅝	40⅜	40⅝	+ ⅜
2200 Camflo	$14¾	14½	14½	— ⅜
4300 C Nor West	$9⅞	9½	9½	— ⅛
700 C Pakrs C	$23¼	23¼	23¼	
1950 Can Perm	$17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
100 Can Trust A	$25¾	25¾	25¾	
350 C Tung	$21¾	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
8150 CCablesy A	$20½	20	20	— ½
600 Cdn Cel	$8⅝	8½	8½	
400 CGE	$28¾	28⅝	28¾	+ ¼
23205 CI Bk Com	$28⅝	28⅜	28½	— ⅛
2368 Cdn Tire A	$27¼	27	27¼	+ ⅜
1400 C Utilies	$17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
8100 Candel Oil	$37⅜	37¼	37⅜	+ ⅛
3590 Cassiar	$9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ¼
3170 Celanese	490	485	490	
250 C Holiday I	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
8667 Con Distrb	$10¼	10	10	— ¼
16200 Cons Gas	$18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ¼
4550 Con Fardy	320	315	320	+ 5
700 Conwest	$6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
1866 Craigmt	$6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
1250 Crush Intl	$11½	11⅜	11½	— ⅛
5800 Cyprus	$14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
5250 Czar Res	$7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
25580 Daon Dev	$20	18⅞	19⅞	+ 1
400 Daon A	$7⅛	7	7	
5620 Denison	$82¾	81¾	82½	+ ⅛
3701 Dicknsn	$7½	7½	7⅜	
900 D Bridge	$30⅝	30½	30½	— ⅛
4775 Dofasco A	$31½	31	31⅛	— ⅛
700 Dom Store	$17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ¼
793 Du Pont	$17¼	17	17	— ⅜
4000 Dylex L A	$14½	14½	14½	
5404 East Mal	180	174	180	+ 5
1550 Electhom A	460	460	460	
1500 Emco	$8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ⅜
4450 Falcon C	$7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
1485 Fibre Nik A	$38½	38¼	38½	
760 Fed Ind A	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
10 Fed Pion	$35	35	35	— 2
9700 Francana	$9¾	9½	9⅝	
900 Fraser A	$15	15	15	
400 Fruehauf	$10¾	10½	10¾	+ ⅜
946 G M Res	420	405	420	+ 5
400 G Distrb A	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
5200 G Distrb w	280	276	276	— 6
9550 Gibraltar	$8½	8⅜	8½	
60 Goodyear	$18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¼
2550 Graft G	$39¼	39¼	39¼	
16000 Granduc	120	105	120	+ 5
25 Gt Oil Sds	$9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
450 GL Forest	$45¼	44¾	45¼	+ ½
1850 Greyhnd	$19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
200 H Group A	400	400	400	
6820 Hard Crp A	395	390	395	— 5
32255 Harlequin	$15⅜	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
1700 Hawker A	$10	10	10	
850 Hayes D	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
262624 H Bay Co	$22½	21⅞	22⅜	+ ⅛
3920 IAC	$17⅝	17½	17⅝	
1100 Indal	$14	14	14	
100 Indusmin	$16½	16½	16½	
1447 Inland Gas	$11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
100 Int Mogul	$6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
13290 Int Pipe A	$17¼	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅛
950 Inv Grp A	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
2500 Ivaco A	$13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ½
4570 Jannock	$23⅜	23	23⅜	+ ⅜
17300 Kaiser Re	$18⅛	18	18	— ¼
4500 Kam Kotia	490	475	475	— 15
1200 Kelsey H	$23¾	23½	23½	— ⅛
8250 Kerr A A	$12⅞	12⅛	12¼	— ⅛
4128 Labatt A	$21	20¾	20¾	— ⅜
5 Lab Min	$41½	41½	41½	— ½
5600 Lacana	$6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
15 LL Lac	260	260	260	— 20
850 Lob Co B	450	450	450	
50 Loeb M	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅜
175 MICC	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
2003 Mclan H A	$20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
12601 MB Ltd	$22½	22¼	22⅜	
100 Matami A	$18	18	18	
1050 Molson A	$24¼	24	24¼	— ¼
400 Molson B	$22⅞	22¾	22⅞	+ ⅜
16554 Moore	$34¾	34⅝	34¾	
10850 Murphy	$17¼	16⅝	17¼	+ ¼
200 Nat Trust	$22	22	22	
10479 Noranda A	$41¼	40¼	40⅝	— ⅜
29774 Norcen	$17⅝	17¼	17½	+ ¼
7000 NTecm B w	$23	21¾	22¾	+ ⅜
500 Nowsco W	$24	23⅝	23¾	+ ⅛
10240 Oakwood P	495	490	495	+ 10
8450 Ocelot B	$14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
6800 Oshawa A	$8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
11621 Page Pet	$11	10½	10¾	+ ¼
3400 Pamour A	$7⅛	6⅞	7	— ⅛
1230 PanCan P	$43¾	43¼	43⅜	— ¼
18520 Pembina	$9⅛	9	9	— ¼
1777 Petrofina	$25¾	25	25¼	+ ⅛
965 Pine Point	$29⅞	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
22200 Place G	264	257	260	+ 2
2600 Placer	$26¾	26½	26⅝	— ⅜
9600 Rom	$10½	9⅝	10½	+ ⅜
600 Redpath A	$13¾	13¾	13¾	
2800 Rd Stenhs A	$9⅛	8¾	8⅞	— ¼
1830 Reichhold	$10¾	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
3800 Revnu Prp	150	140	147	+ 2
1100 Roman	$29¾	29⅞	29¾	+ ¼
500 Rothman	$23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅜
34250 Sceptre	$9½	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
3450 Scotts A	$10	10	10	
7918 Shell Can	$17¼	17	17	— ⅛
14162 Sherritt A	$9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
1 Sigma	$43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	+ 2⅛
9748 Simpsons	245	240	245	+ 5
1291 Simpsn S A	$8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
31625 Slater Stl	$16½	16	16½	+ ½
500 Southm	$26½	26	26½	+ ½
250 St Brodcst	$12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
21459 Stelco A	$28¼	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
55 Steep R	385	385	385	— 5
544 Teck Cor A	$12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅜
31966 Teck Cor B	$12⅜	12¼	12¼	
700 Teledyne	$8¼	8¼	8¼	
5821 Tex Can	$51½	50	51½	+ 1½
3200 Thom N A	$16⅜	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
7945 Tor Dm Bk	$22	21¾	21⅞	— ⅛
119 Torstar B	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
1215 Traders A	$16¾	16⅝	16¾	
4790 Trns Mt A	$9¾	9½	9½	— ⅛
31626 TrCon PL	$18¼	18	18¼	— ⅛
9754 UGas A	$10⅛	10	10⅛	
7700 Union Oil	$25	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
375 U Keno	$10⅞	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
4064 U Siscoe	$10⅛	9¾	9¾	— ⅜
540 Un Carbid	$20	20	20	
200 Van Der	435	435	435	+ 10
2813 Versil Cor	$10⅞	10¾	10¾	
7100 Vestgron	$14	14	14	
1400 Voyager P	$23⅜	23⅛	23¾	+ ⅛
1600 Weldwod	$21¼	21	21	— ⅛
11920 West Mine	$6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
2750 Weston	$23	22⅞	23	
550 Woodwd A	$20¾	20⅝	20¾	
1500 Yk Bear	$6¾	6½	6½	— ¼

Total sales 4,741,119 shares

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices February 16, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Clos	Chg.
7989	Bnk Mont	$25¼	25⅛	25¼	+ ¼
29824	Basic Res	$ 7⅜	7⅛	7¼	— ¼
175	Cdnlnt Pw	$21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	+ ½
2000	Con Bath	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
2200	FCA Int	295	290	290	— 2
100	Imasco	$38½	38½	38½	+ ½
220	Power Cp	$25½	25½	25½	
5260	Royal Bk	$40	39¾	40	
400	Steinbrg A	$25	25	25	
200	Zellers	$ 9½	9½	9½	

Total sales 672,583 shares.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	10½ - 10⅝	3 9/16 - 3 11/16	1/16 - 3/16	13⅛ - 13⅜	7¼ - 7½
2 M.	10⅝ - 10¾	3½ - 3⅝	1/16 - 3/16	13⅝ - 13⅞	7⅞ - 8⅛
3 M.	10⅞ - 11	3 13/16 - 3 15/16	⅛ - ¼	13¾ - 14	8 - 8¼
6 M.	11⅛ - 11¼	4 - 4⅛	5/16 - 7/16	13¾ - 14	8⅝ - 8⅞
1 Y.	11 1/16 - 11 3/16	4⅜ - 4½	9/16 - 11/16	13¾ - 14	9⅛ - 9⅜

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Amev 8-87	92	93
Ashland 7½-82	96	97
Australia 8¼-83	94¼	95¼
Australia 8¾-91	94¾	95¾
Australia 8¼-92	89½	90½
BTokyo 7⅞-84	90¾	91¾
Barclays 8½-92	90½	91½
BCHyd. 7¾-85	89¾	90¾
Bell Can 7¾-87	88¾	89¾
BFCE 8¾-83	95¾	96¾
Brazil 9¼-84	94¾	95¾
Brit Gas 9-81	97¾	98¾
BrokenHill 8-85	91	92
Cpc Berm. 8¼-84	93½	94½
Cdn NatlR 8⅝-86	91½	92½
Charbongs 8⅞-81	96	97
City Invest 8¾-84	93	94
Cons Food 7½-91	87	88
Conoco 8-86	94¾	95¾
Cutler Ham 8-87	92¼	93¼
EEC 8¼-82	94½	95½
EEC 7¾-84	90½	91½
ECS 8¾-81	97	98
ECS 8¾-97	90¼	91¼
EIB 8¼-83	93½	94½
EIB 8-84	92¼	93¼
Elf Aquit. 8¼-85	92	93
EMI 9¼-89	93½	94½
Ericsson 8½-89	91¼	92¼
Esso 8-86 nov	97	98
Eurofima 8½-83	95	96
Fiat 8-82	93	94
First Chic 7-80	96¼	97¼
Gotaverken 8½-87	90¼	91¼
Gould 9¾-83	99¼	100¼
GulfWestn 8¼-84	90½	92½
Hamersley 8½-84	95	96
Home Oil 9½-86	98	99
ICI 8¼-87	91	92
ISE Cnda 9-82	97¾	98¾
I.U.Overseas 9-83	95½	96½
Kidde W. 8½-85	92½	93½
Kockums 8-83	94½	95½
Manitoba 8¾-83	94¾	95¾
Michelin 9¼-86	97½	98½
Midld Intl 8¾-86	93½	94½
Montreal 9¼-83	98	99
NCBoard 8-87	89½	90½
NatWest 9-86	96¼	97¼
NBrunswick 9-83	97¼	98¼
NBrunswick 8-84	91	92
NZealand 9¼-82	98¼	99¼
NZealand 8½-83	95¼	96¼
NrgKombk 8½-91	92½	93½
Norskhyd 8½-92	90¼	91¼
Norway 8½-81	96½	97½
Occidental 9¾-83	98½	99½
Offsh Min 8¼-85	91½	92½
Ontario 9-83	97¼	98¼
OntarioHyd 8-87	89¾	90¾
ProvSaskat 8¾-86	94	95
QuebProv 8½-81	96	97
QuebProv 9-83	96½	97½
Ralston 7½-87	91¼	92¼
SaabScania 8½-89	90	91
S.A.S. 8-85	93½	94½
Shell 8-86	94¼	95¼
Shell 7½-87	90¼	91¼
Singer 8¾-82	93½	94½
Stind.8⅞-88	97	98
Sweden 8¼-87	91½	92½
SwedStCo. 7¾-82	93	94
TMoy 7¾-87	88½	89½
Textron 7¾-87	89½	90½
Transocean 8-86	95	96
Transocean 7½-87	91½	92½
UnOil 7½-87	91½	92½
Utah 8-87	97½	98½
Vwagen 7¾-87	89	90
Volvo (Mar) 8-87	89½	90½

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	74	76
Baker 5½-93	103	105
Beatrice 6¼-91	102½	104½
Beatrice 4½-92	86½	88½
Beecham 6¾-92	101½	102½
Boots 6¾-93	89¼	90¼
Borden 6¾-9T	96	98
Borden 5-92	85½	87½
BroadHale 4¾-87	70½	71½
Carnation 4-88	71	73
Chevron 5-88	144½	146½
Chrysler 4¾-88	60	62
Chrysler 5-88	62½	64½
Coke Btl. 6¾-93	88½	90½
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	124	126
Cumm Int 6¼-86	87	89
Dart Ind 4¾-87	79½	81½
East Kodak 4½-86	84	86
Ford 6-86	90	92
Ford 5-88	80	82
GenElec 4¼-87	79½	81½
GenFoods 4⅝-82	90	92
Gillette 4¾-82	84	86
Gillette 4¾-87	72½	74½
GulWestn 5-86	84½	86½
Honneywell 6-86	85	87
ICI 6¾-97	87¼	88¼
INA 6-97	88½	90½
ISE 6¾-89	86	88
ITT 4¾-97	76½	78½
Jusco 6-92	128	129.
Komatsu 7¼-90	149¼	150¼
Mitsui 7¼-90	113	-
MorganJP 4¼-87	91½	93½
Nabisco 5¼-88	97	99
OwensIll 4½-87	98½	100½
PenneyJC 4½-87	74½	75½
RCA 5-88	80	82
Revlon 4⅞-83	144	146
Revlon 4⅞-87	123	125
Sperry 4¼-88	95	97
Squibb 4¼-87	80½	82½
Texaco 4½-88	74½	76½
Texas 7½-93	88½	90½
Tyco 8½-88	98½	100½
UnCarb 4¾-82	87½	89½
WarnLamb 4½-87	76	78
WarnLamb 4¼-88	71	73
Xerox 5-88	75	77

Bondtrade—Index
Basis Dec. 31, 1966 = 100

	Med.	Long.
Monday	95.19	88.84
Previous	95.27	88.97

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the February 19, 1979 's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.0045	4.009	108.09 *	46.83 *	0.2386	—	6.857 *	119.945 *	38.96 *
Brussels (c)	29.24	58.63	15.775	6.83	3.481 *	14.5915	—	17.52	5.69
Frankfurt	1.8553	3.715	—	43.38 *	2.208 x	92.58 *	6.342 *	111.05 *	36.10 *
London(z)	2.003	—	3.7165	8.57	1,654.50	4.017	58.65	3.349	10.3125
Milan	840.45	1,683.90	453.10	196.25	—	419.35	28.73	503.14	163.44
Paris	4.28	8.5865	230.94 *	—	5.096 x	213.64 *	14.6365 *	256.25 *	83.30 *
Zurich	1.67245	3.34895	90.10055 *	39.0606 *	0.1989	83.38735 *	5.715 *	—	32.51155 *

The following are Dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Danish Krone. 5.144 ; Escudo: 47.395 ; Israeli £: 19.75 ; Peseta: 69.075 ; Schilling: 13.575 ; Sw.Krona. 4.3655 ; Yen: 200.60 ; Norw Krone: 5.089 . Fin Mark: 3.963 ; Belgian Financial Franc: 29.725 ; Hong Kong $: 4.797 ; Singapore $. 2.16825 ; Canadian $. 83.695 U.S. cents.

(c) Commercial Franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
February 19, 1979

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	1,002.50	1,003.50	971.00	972.00
3 months	1,017.00	1,017.50	987.50	988.00
Cathodes: spot	993.50	994.00	963.50	965.50
3 months	1,009.50	1,010.00	978.50	979.50
Tin: spot	7,370.00	7,380.00	7,370.00	7,400.00
3 months	7,265.00	7,275.00	7,195.00	7,200.00
Lead: spot	525.00	526.00	517.00	520.00
3 months	498.50	499.50	490.00	491.00
Zinc: spot	407.00	407.50	402.00	403.00
3 months	421.00	421.50	415.50	416.00
Silver: spot	385.50	386.00	373.40	373.80
3 months	398.10	398.20	384.50	384.40

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
February 19, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
May	950	931	950	954	+ 19
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	965	974	+ 19
Aug	995	982	993	998	+ 18
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	1,025	1,032	+ 23
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,010	1,025	+ 15
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,045	1,055	+ 25
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,076	1,084	+ 27
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,091	1,110	+ 11
157 lots.					
COCOA					
Mar	1,492	1,455	1,483	1,485	+ 24
May	1,519	1,480	1,510	1,514	+ 23
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	1,510	-	+ 10
Sep	1594.5	1,570	1,583	1,586	+ 29
Dec	1,568	1,560	1,560	1,578	+ 10
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,570	1,595	+ 5
128 lots					

Tokyo Exchange

February 19, 1979

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	345	Matsu E. Wks	570
Canon	512	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	132
Dai Nip. Print	536	Mitsubi Corp.	420
Fuji Bank	338	Mitsui Co.	296
Fuji Photo	668	Mitsukoshi	536
Hitachi	262	Nippon Elec.	294
Honda Motor	484	Sharp	475
C. Itoh	258	Sony Corp	1,630
Japan Air L.	2,930	Sumitomo Bank	335
Kansai El. Pwr.	1,170	Taisho Marine	240
Kao Soap	629	Takeda	515
Kirin Brewery	455	Teijin	142
Komatsu	356	Tokyo Marine	492
Kubota	285	Toray	186
Matsu El. Ind.	688	Toyota	857

THE PHILIPPINE INVESTMENT COMPANY S.A.

Net Asset Value as of
February 1, 1979
U.S. $13.66

Listed Luxembourg Stock Exchange

Agent:
Banque Generale du Luxembourg

Investment Bankers:
Manila Pacific Securities S.A.

Reliance Group...
1978...Our Best Year Ever!

Year Ended December 31	1978	1977
Revenues	$1,239,575,000	$1,117,397,000
Operating income from continuing operations before income taxes and minority interests	$ 138,685,000	$ 101,439,000
Provision for income taxes	(36,043,000)	(33,807,000)
Minority interests	(10,573,000)	(9,917,000)
Operating income from continuing operations	92,069,000	57,715,000
Net realized gain on insurance investments	8,985,000	4,008,000
Income from continuing operations	101,054,000	61,723,000
Discontinued operations	(1,078,000)	(3,098,000)
Income before extraordinary income	99,976,000	58,625,000
Extraordinary income	2,848,000	23,667,000
Net income	$ 102,824,000	$ 82,292,000
Per-share information:		
Operating income from continuing operations	$8.49	$6.57
Net realized gain on insurance investments	.89	.52
Income from continuing operations	9.38	7.09
Discontinued operations	(.10)	(.40)
Income before extraordinary income	9.28	6.69
Extraordinary income	.28	3.09
Net income	$9.56	$9.78
Average number of common and common equivalent shares outstanding	10,069,000	7,679,000

Through repurchases of 4.7 million common shares, including 3.6 million purchased in October 1978, Reliance Group has reduced the number of common and common equivalent shares outstanding from 13.7 million on June 30, 1978 to approximately 9.0 million at present.

Reliance Group Operations—Year Ended December 31, 1978

INSURANCE
Revenues: $1,079,048,000
Divisional Pretax Operating Income: $ 116,218,000

Property and Casualty Operations, U.S.
Reliance Insurance Company, Philadelphia
General Casualty Company of Wisconsin, Madison
United Pacific Insurance Company, Tacoma

Property and Casualty Operations, International
Pilot Insurance Company, Toronto

Life and Health Operations, U.S.
Reliance Standard Life Insurance Company, Philadelphia
United Pacific Life Insurance Company, Tacoma

Title Operations, U.S.
Commonwealth Land Title Insurance Company, Philadelphia

CONTAINER LEASING
Revenues: $ 111,490,000
Divisional Pretax Operating Income: $ 37,241,000

Container Leasing Operations, Worldwide
CTI—Container Transport International, Inc., New York

MANAGEMENT SERVICES
Revenues: $ 41,730,000
Divisional Pretax Operating Income: $ 3,270,000

Consulting Operations, U.S.
Fuel & Energy Consultants Inc., New York
Moody International, Inc., Pittsburgh
ORU Group, Inc., New York
Werner Associates, Inc., New York
Yankelovich, Skelly and White, Inc., New York

Consulting and Software Operations, International
Inbucon Limited, London
Fuel & Energy Consultants Limited, London
Leasco Software Limited, Maidenhead
Moody International, Ltd., London
Werner International, Brussels

Reliance Group, Incorporated 197 Knightsbridge, London SW 7, England 919 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022, U.S.A.

New Issue
February 20, 1979

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

Bank of Tokyo (Curaçao) Holding N.V.
Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles

DM 50,000,000
6% Deutsche Mark Bonds of 1979/1986

unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by The Bank of Tokyo, Ltd.

Offering Price: 100%
Interest: 6% p.a., payable on February 1 of each year
Repayment: on February 1, 1986 at par

Deutsche Bank
Aktiengesellschaft

The Bank of Tokyo (Holland) N.V. | **Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas)** Limited | **S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.**

Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft
Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
Bank of Tokyo (Deutschland) Aktiengesellschaft
Bankers Trust International Limited
Banque Nationale de Paris
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
Bayerische Vereinsbank
Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank
Chase Manhattan Limited
Citicorp International Group
Crédit Lyonnais
Credit Suisse First Boston Limited
Daiwa Europe N.V.
Deutsche Girozentrale - Deutsche Kommunalbank -
The Development Bank of Singapore Limited
DG Bank Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank
Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise
Manufacturers Hanover Limited
The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.
Nomura Europe N.V.
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.
Singapore-Japan Merchant Bank Ltd.
Société Générale
Société Générale de Banque S.A.
Tokyo Finance (Asia) Ltd.
Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited

New Issue — These Bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only. — February 20, 1979

TOKYU LAND CORPORATION
Tokyo, Japan

DM 70,000,000

Convertible Bearer Bonds of 1979/1986

Issue Price: 100%

Interest: 4% p.a., payable semi-annually on April 1 and October 1
Final Maturity: October 1, 1986
Conversion Right: from April 2, 1979 into shares of Common Stock of Tokyu Land Corporation at a conversion price of ¥ 493 per share
Listing: Frankfurt (Main)

Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank

Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited | **The Industrial Bank of Japan (Luxembourg) S.A.**

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas | **Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg** | **DG BANK Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank**

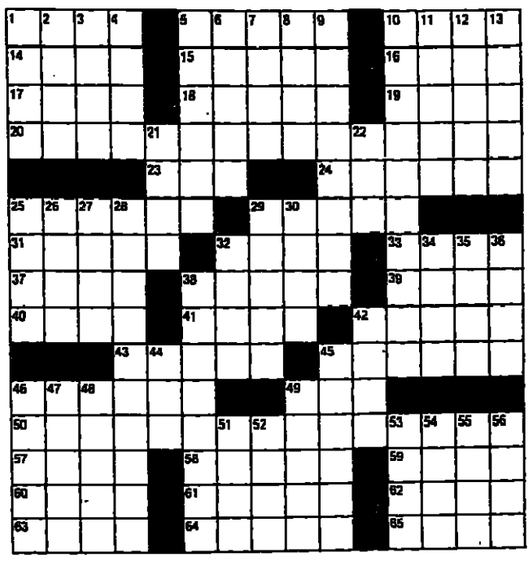
Merrill Lynch International & Co. | **Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank N.V.** | **J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited**

Société Générale de Banque S.A. | **Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited**

Alahli Bank of Kuwait (K.S.C.)
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
A. E. Ames & Co. Limited
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Andresens Bank A/S
Bankhaus H. Aufhäuser
Baden-Württembergische Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Badische Kommunale Landesbank – Girozentrale –
Banca Commerciale Italiana
Banca del Gottardo
Banco Ambrosiano
Banco Urquijo Hispano Americano Limited
Bank of America International Limited
Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft
Bank of Helsinki Ltd.
Bank Mees & Hope NV
The Bank of Tokyo Holland N.V.
Bankers Trust International Limited
Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.
Banque Européenne de Tokyo
Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.
Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.
Banque Louis-Dreyfus
Banque Nationale de Paris
Banque de Neuflize, Schlumberger, Mallet
Banque Rothschild
Banque de l'Union Européenne
Baring Brothers & Co., Limited
H. Albert de Bary & Co. N.V.
Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank
Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale
Bayerische Vereinsbank
Bergen Bank
Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.
Bankhaus Gebrüder Bethmann
Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. International Limited
Chase Manhattan Limited
Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse
Citicorp International Group
Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft
Copenhagen Handelsbank
County Bank Limited
Crédit Commercial de France
Crédit Lyonnais
Credit Suisse First Boston Limited
Creditanstalt-Bankverein
Daiwa Europe N.V.
Dai-Ichi Kangyo Paribas Limited
Dai-ichi Securities Co., Ltd.
Den norske Creditbank
Deutsche Girozentrale – Deutsche Kommunalbank –
Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation
Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
European Banking Company Limited
Robert Fleming & Co. Limited
Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG – Vienna
Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft
Goldman Sachs International Corp.
Hambros Bank Limited
Georg Hauck & Sohn
Hessische Landesbank – Girozentrale –
Hill Samuel & Co. Limited
Industriebank von Japan (Deutschland) Aktiengesellschaft
Interallianz Bank Zürich AG
Inter-Alpha Asia
International Credit Alliance, Limited Hong Kong
Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino
Japan International Bank Limited
Jardine Fleming & Company Limited
Kansallis-Osake-Pankki
Kleinwort, Benson Limited
Kredietbank N.V.
Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise
Kuhn Loeb Lehman Brothers Asia
Kuwait Financial Centre S.A.K.
Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.)
Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.k.
Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.)
Landesbank Rheinland-Pfalz – Girozentrale –
Lazard Frères et Cie
Lloyds Bank International Limited
Loeb Rhoades, Hornblower International Limited
Manufacturers Hanover Limited
Merck, Finck & Co.
B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co.
Mitsubishi Bank (Europe) S.A.
Mitsui Finance Europe Limited
Mitsui Trust Finance (Hong Kong) Limited
Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited
Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited
Morgan Stanley International Limited
MTBC & Schroder Bank S.A.
New Japan Securities Europe Limited
The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.
Nippon Credit International (HK) Ltd.
Nippon European Bank S.A.
Nippon Kangyo Kakumaru (Europe) Limited
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Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
Österreichische Länderbank
Okasan Securities Co., Ltd.
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Privatbanken Aktieselskab
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Singapore-Japan Merchant Bank Ltd.
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Société Générale
Société Générale Alsacienne de Banque
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Tokai Kyowa Morgan Grenfell Limited
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J. Vontobel & Co.
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S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.
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Westfalenbank Aktiengesellschaft
Williams, Glyn & Co.
Dean Witter Reynolds International
Wood Gundy Limited
Yamaichi International (Deutschland) GmbH
Yamatane Securities Co., Ltd.

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Type of fiddle
5 Meat source
10 "—— move on!"
14 Hayworth or Moreno
15 Treasury
16 "—— a Song Go . . ."
17 March period
18 Loos
19 Pierre's oldest son
20 Bronte heroine
23 —— Moines
24 Mean
25 Stuck, as a coin
29 Basks
31 Foreign
32 Tender
33 High-strung
37 Kind
38 Man is one
39 Lioness of literature
40 Cassandra, for instance
41 On the Atlantic
42 Cruiser's asset
43 Oil used in perfumes
45 Devices causing intense beams
46 Kitchen gadget
49 Murre
50 Book title that might apply to 20 Across
57 Midterm event
58 Confine
59 Neighbor of Tex.
60 Locale
61 Suppress or ignore
62 Preminger product
63 Some shoe sizes
64 Hinder
65 On

DOWN

1 ——-a-brac
2 Verdi opus
3 Editor's term
4 Window-pane framework
5 Exempted from punishment
6 Former Barbary State
7 Shamrock land
8 Italian noble family
9 Saw the light
10 Bunyan's strides
11 Choice
12 Part of a carpentry joint
13 Christie's "Peril —— House"
21 Paradise
22 Chemical suffix
25 Card game for two
26 Medicinal lily
27 Embog
28 Time keepers
29 L.A. all-star infielder
30 Kind of code
32 Affable answer in Acapulco
34 Nautical term
35 Addict
36 Moppets
38 Tore along the highway
42 Honshu quaff
44 Speed up a motor
45 Sheen
46 Corpulent
47 Creeping evergreen plant
48 Fill with joy
49 Stage whisper
51 Stack
52 Fail to include
53 Living-room item
54 Short piece for the stage
55 It, in Cádiz
56 Weather word in Seattle

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	15	59	Fair	MADRID	13	55	Fair
AMSTERDAM	—2	28	Mist	MIAMI	24	75	Cloudy
ANKARA	13	55	Cloudy	MILAN	4	39	Rain
ATHENS	13	55	Overcast	MONTREAL	—15	5	Cloudy
BEIRUT	19	66	Mist	MOSCOW	—6	21	Mist
BELGRADE	3	37	Overcast	MUNICH	0	32	Mist
BERLIN	—1	30	Mist	NEW YORK	—4	25	Snow
BRUSSELS	—3	26	Mist	NICE	12	54	Overcast
BUCHAREST	0	32	Overcast	OSLO	—4	25	Snow
BUDAPEST	6	43	Overcast	PARIS	0	32	Overcast
CASABLANCA	17	63	Cloudy	PRAGUE	4	39	Mist
COPENHAGEN	—2	28	Cloudy	ROME	14	57	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	16	61	Fair	SOFIA	—3	27	Snow
DUBLIN	4	39	Mist	STOCKHOLM	0	32	Overcast
EDINBURGH	2	36	Mist	TEHRAN	-	-	N.A.
FLORENCE	9	48	Overcast	TEL AVIV	28	66	Mist
FRANKFURT	1	34	Mist	TOKYO	6	43	Fair
GENEVA	4	39	Mist	TUNIS	12	54	Cloudy
HELSINKI	—9	16	Mist	VIENNA	4	39	Mist
ISTANBUL	9	48	Rain	WARSAW	—1	30	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	20	68	Fair	WASHINGTON	0	32	Fair
LISBON	15	59	Cloudy	ZURICH	0	32	Snow
LONDON	1	34	Mist				
LOS ANGELES	17	63	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

February 19,1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:

— (d) Boerbond	SF 724.00
— (d) Conbar	SF 671.00
— (d) Grobar	SF 555.00*
— (d) Stockbar	SF 698.00*

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:

— (d) CSF Fund	SF 16.13
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF 3.83
— (d) ITF Fund N.V.	$ 8.78

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:

— (w) Universal Dollar Trust	$ 5.38
— (w) Int'l High Interest Trust	$ 8.95
— (w) High Interest Sterling	£0.92

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:

— (w) Capital Int'l Fund	$ 17.97
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$ 10.75
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A.	$ 27.09

CREDIT SUISSE:

— (d) Actions Suisses	SF 307.00
— (d) Conser	SF 404.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF 62.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF 56.25
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF 71.25
— (d) Energie-Valor	SF 452.00
— (d) Usec	SF 112.00
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF 112.00

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:

— (d) Concentra	DM 19.60*
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM 65.00*

FIDELITY POB 195, St Heller, Jersey C.I.:

— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$ 24.50*
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svce. Tr.	$61.85
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$ 21.92
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$ 23.19*
— (w) Fidelity World Fd.	$ 14.31

FIDELITY POB 195 St Heller, Jersey C.I.:

— (w) Fidelity Sterling A	£ 3.71
— (w) Fidelity Sterling B	£ 9.17
— (w) Fidelity Sterling D	£ 14.27

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:

— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$ 58.87
— (w) G.T. Asia Fund	HK$ 9.95
— (d) G.T. Bond Fund	$ 13.27
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$ 7.01

JARDINE FLEMING:

— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$83.88
— (r) Jardine S.East Asia	$ 17.37

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 430,GENEVA 11

—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF 339.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF 303.50

ROTSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):

— (w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd	$9.87

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA

— (r) Portef Sw. R Est	SF 1,318.00
— (r) Securswiss	SF 980.00

SWISS BANK CORP:

— (d) America-Valor	SF 314.65
— (d) Intervalor	SF 49.25
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF 398.00
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser	SF 344.50
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF 65.75
— (d) Universal Fund	SF 72.48

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:

— (d) Amca U.S. Sh	SF 19.75
— (d) Bond Invest	SF 59.75
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF 65.50
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh	SF 115.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh	SF 57.50
— (d) Globinvest	SF 73.25
— (d) Pacific Invest	SF 264.50
— (d) Sofit South Afr Sh	SF 140.00
— (d) Sima Swiss R Est	SF 211.50

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt

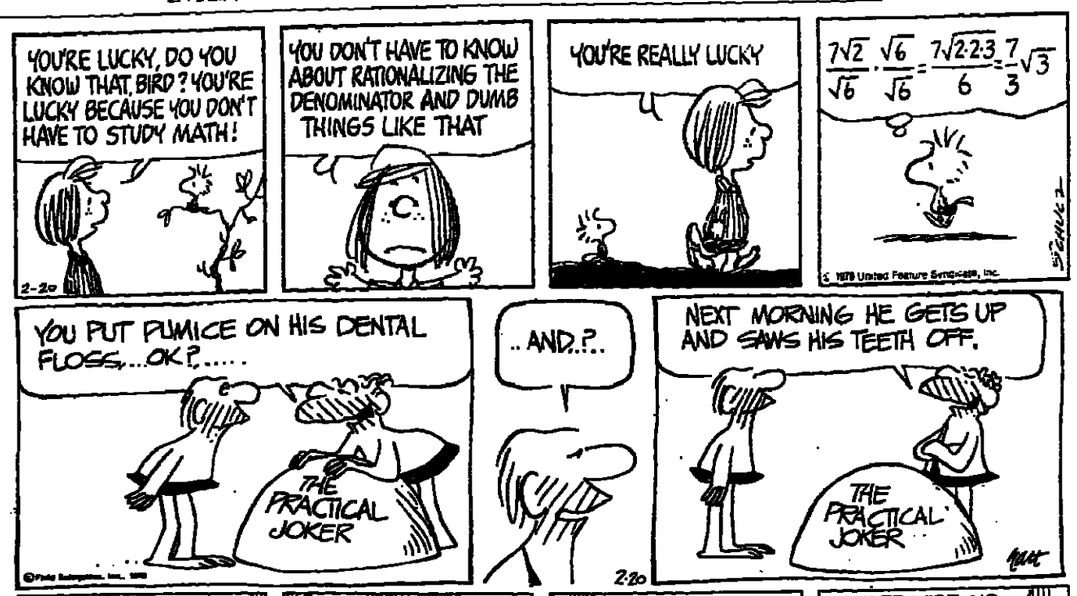
— (d) Atlanticfonds	DM 11.25
— (d) Europafonds	DM 25.60
— (d) Unifonds	DM 17.20
— (d) Unirenta	DM 38.30
— (d) Unispecial I	DM 60.15

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund	$7.11
(r) Arab Finance I.F.	$ 1,051.95
(w) Trusticor Int. Fd (AEIF)	$ 7.31
(w) Austral. Select Fd.	$ 1.48
(w) Bonselex - Issue Pr.	SF 125.90
(w) CAMIT	$ 9.80*
(w) Capital Gains Inv.	$ 12.07
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF 1,373.00
(d) Caribbea Open-End Fund	$ 179.48
(w) Citadel Fund	$ 2.98
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$ 971.59
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs	$ 7.75
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs	$14.66
(w) D.G.C.	$ 46.47
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.)	$ 0.11
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$ 14.01
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$17.97
(d) Europe Obligations	LF 1,125.00
(w) First Eagle Fund	$ 4,165.70
(w) First Intern'l Fund	$ 191.84
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr	SF 1,491.00
(w) Formula Selection Fd	SF 56.84
(d) Fonditalia	$ 11.74
(d) Frankl.-Trust Interzins	DM 49.38
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.)	$ 0.28
(d) Global Int'l Fund	DM 6.81
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV	$ 274.76
(i) H.O.I.T. Habet	$ 30.42
(d) Icafund	$ 11.21
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A	$ 107.56
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B	$ 118.12
(d) Interfund S.A.	$ 10.11
(w) Intermarket Fund	$ 151.37
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$ 23.82
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$ 6.53
(d) Investa DWS	DM 36.00
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$ 53.77
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$ 9.44
(r) Italfortuna Int'l Fd S.A.	$8.56
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$45.33
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$ 44.63
(d) KB Income Fund	LF 1,502.88
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F	$ 12.17
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F	$ 37.00
(i) Leverage Com. Hold	$ 46.24
(w) Lucfund	$ 26.03
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$10.88
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$ 9.66
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$ 1.79
(w) Nippon Fund	$ 19.41
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$ 5.18*
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	$ 5.15*
(w) N.A.M.F.	$ 44.05
(d) Putnam Interntl Fund	$ 29.62
(d) Rasfa Fund	LF 1,905.00
(d) Rentinvest	LF 821.00
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF 70.00
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$ 14.89
( ) Shore Realty N.V.	$ 15.51
( ) Shore International N.V.	$ 4.68
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM 97.00
(w) Sonex Fund	$ 570.71
(w) Talent Global Fund	$ 11.32
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sec)	$ 47.24
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$ 65.00
(w) Transpacific Fund	$ 35.85
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas	$ 0.97
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund	$ 3.01
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd.	$ 104.57
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd.	$ 10.78
(w) Western Growth Fund	$ 7.49
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd	$ 491.31
(w) Worldwide Fund Ltd	$ 11.74
(w) Worldwide Securities	$ 69.10
(w) Worldwide Special	$ 5,433.09

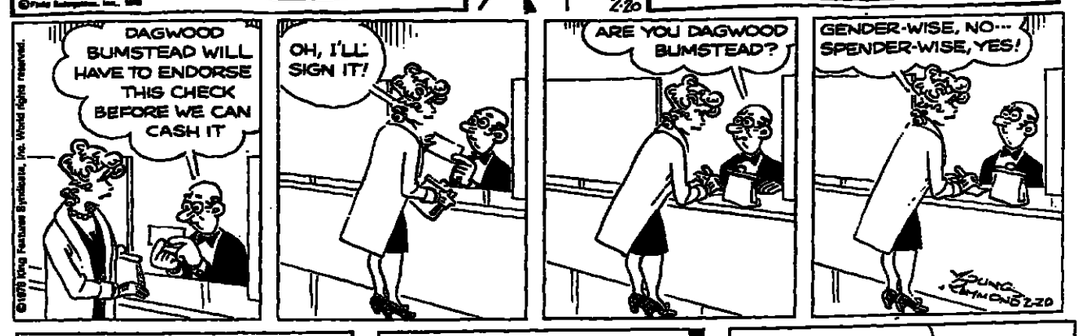
DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ** — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer Price; z — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; • — • - Redempt price -Ex-Coupon.

PEANUTS

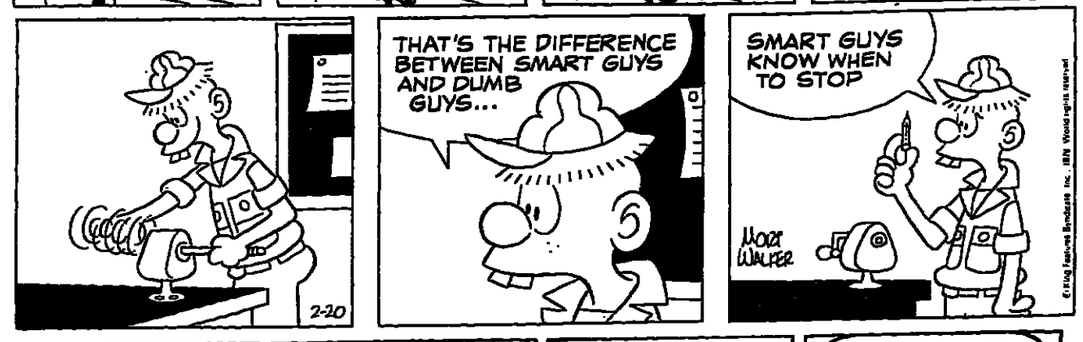


B.C.

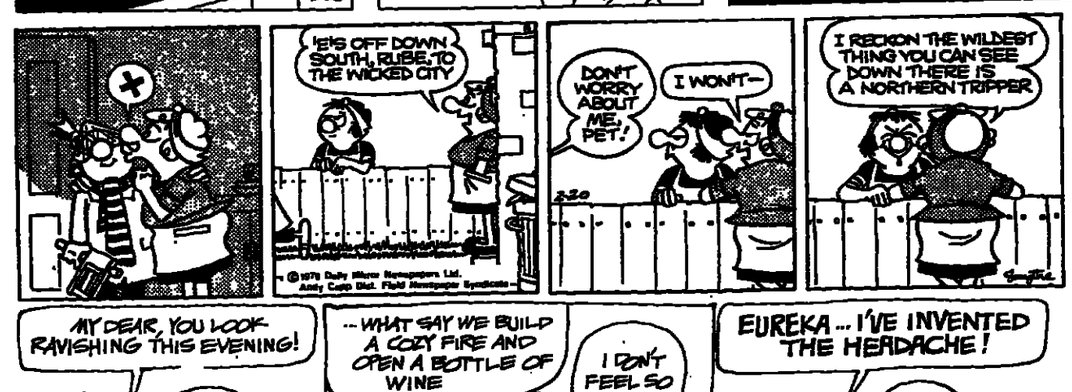
BLONDIE



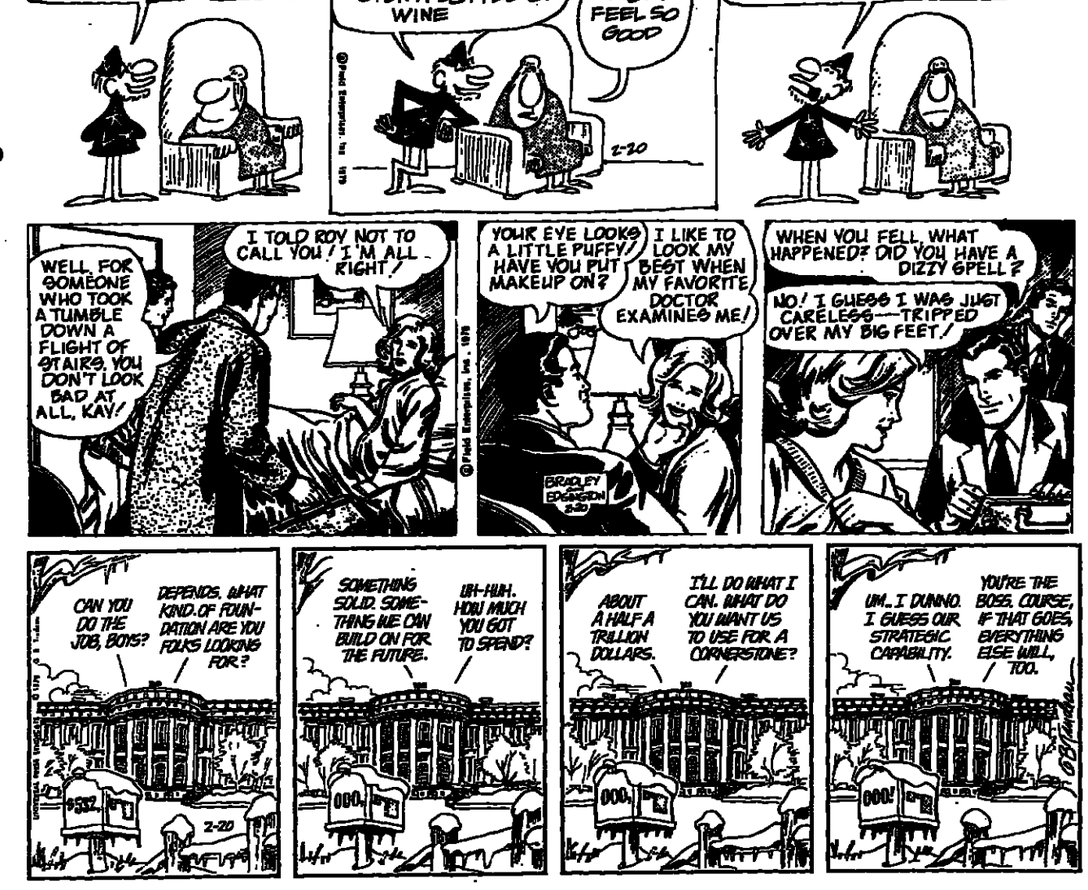
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN

DOONESBURY

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

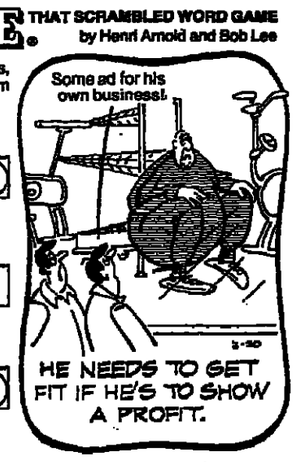
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ARROD

TADUN

BLIDIO

PLOMYC



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: "□□□□—"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: QUILT BATCH PUMICE SAFARI
Answer: Where the doorbell rings off-key— MUST BE A "FLAT"

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

THE BOOK OF LAWS

By Harold Faber. Times Books. 113 pp. $7.95.

1,001 LOGICAL LAWS, ACCURATE AXIOMS, PROFOUND PRINCIPLES, TRUSTY TRUISMS, HOMEY HOMILIES, COLORFUL COROLLARIES, QUOTABLE QUOTES, AND RAMBUNCTIOUS RUMINATIONS FOR ALL WALKS OF LIFE

Compiled by John Peers. Edited by Gordon Bennett. Doubleday. Illustrated. 189 pp. $7.95.

THE OFFICIAL RULES

By Paul Dickson. Delacorte. Illustrated 210 pp. $7.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

TO PARAPHRASE Paul Dickson: There was a time, before sociology, when mathematics and the pure sciences held a monopoly on natural laws, principles and named effects, most of which were called after their discoverers, Boyle, Newton, Ohm and everybody. Then economics got its foot in the door — Say's Law, Gresham's Law — and pried it wide enough open to allow Murphy in. Murphy has been variously identified as a mythical figure on the order of Kilroy and as Capt. Ed Murphy, an Air Force development engineer, but whoever he was he promulgated the profound observation that "If anything can go wrong, it will." Then in a rush came Parkinson's Law and the Peter Principle. Today there are so many rules and laws applying to the nonquantitative aspect of life that one hesitates adding to the clutter with yet another one.

Nevertheless, one must and will: If one book comes out on a subject, three books come out on that subject (call it the Law of Simultaneous Discovery) — for that is the situation confronting us once again. Paul Dickson's "The Official Rules" has come out, so Harold Faber's "The Book of Laws" and John Peers' and Gordon Bennett's "1,001 Logical Laws" have come out. It's not that there's any causal connection among the three events. It's just that when something's in the air, more than one person is likely to inhale it.

Law of Animal Appeal

And laws do seem to be in the air now. Harold Faber, a correspondent for, and evidently a careful reader of, The New York Times, has compiled 557 of them — from The First Law of Animal Appeal ("The popularity of an animal is directly correlated with the number of anthropomorphic features it possesses") to Faber's (own) Law ("If there isn't a law, there will be") — and put them in "The Book of Laws" in no very particular order.

John Peers, the president of Logical Machine Corp. (LOMAC) and the father of Peers' Law ("The solution to a problem changes the nature of the problem"), and Gordon Bennett, the president of LOMAC's public-relations concern, have gathered over a thousand of them — from Terman's Law ("There is no direct relationship between the quality of an education program and its cost") to Peers' Observation ("Cheetahs are the world's fastest land animal. However, since they are never raced, cheetahs can never win.") and put them into "1,001 Logical Laws" in no order whatsoever.

But if you have time and money for only one book of laws, I would have to recommend Dickson's "The Official Rules," the definitive work on the subject, by a writer who first got interested in laws when he discovered that the size of the cut he inflicted upon himself while shaving was directly proportional to the importance of the event he was shaving for.

For one thing, because it is alphabetized, cross-referenced and indexed, you can actually look up rules in "The Official Rules," something you cannot do in Faber or Peers. Not that this is always so useful: For instance, who would think to look under *C* for Caen's Law ("All American cars are basically Chevrolets") or Chamberlain's Law ("Everything tastes more or less like chicken")? Still, Acton's Law is there under A, and Murphy's under M and Parkinson's and Peter's under P, and that is a help.

Moreover, there is a comprehensiveness to the Dickson that is lacking in the others. For instance, you don't just get Satchel Paige's "Don't look back. . .", you get his five other Rules for Life.

And you don't just get Murphy's Corollary that a dropped piece of buttered bread will always land buttered side down, you get Mrs. Murphy's Corollary ("You cannot successfully determine beforehand which side of the bread to butter"), as well as Jennings' Corollary ("The chance of the bread falling buttered side down is directly proportional to the cost of the carpet"), as well as Richard Boston's report of a man whose bread fell and landed buttered side up and who was greatly puzzled until a Talmudic scholar arrived at the conclusion after months of thought and study that "The bread must have been buttered on the wrong side."

Sound Alike

I hesitate to advise you to read "The Official Rules" straight through. Unless they were proclaimed by Alan L. Otten of The Wall Street Journal, in his many columns on the subject of laws, or by John Kenneth Galbraith, in one of his many disguises (there are those who suspect that Galbraith even wrote the Ten Commandments), most laws seem to have been discovered by bureaucrats and computer programmers. After a while, their laws begin to sound like one another, especially if they have something about "varying inversely" in them, or "expanding to fill the available time or space," which is basically Parkinsonian.

On the other hand, if you don't read Dickson's book straight through, you might miss Agnes Allen's Law ("Almost anything is easier to get into than out of"), or Boozer's Revision ("A bird in the hand is dead"), or Duggan's Law ("To every Ph.D. there is an equal and opposite Ph.D."), or Fishbein's Conclusion ("The tire is only flat on the bottom"), or Dean Martin's Definition of Drunkenness ("You're not drunk if you can lie on the floor without holding on") or any of dozens of others that are funny, wise, or just the explanation for everything.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

S	W	A	T		A	S	T	R	O		T	B	A	R
A	R	C	H		U	T	H	E	R		H	O	L	E
G	E	E	R		T	E	R	S	E		R	O	O	F
A	N	T	E	L	O	P	E		G	O	E	T	H	E
		Y	E	A		P	E	P		L	E	H	A	R
P	A	L	M	S		E	L	A	T	E	R			
S	L	E	U	T	H		E	G	O		I	N	F	O
S	A	N	S		E	D	G	E	D		N	E	A	P
T	R	E	K		R	A	G		D	O	G	G	I	E
		E	Y	E	L	E	T		A	C	O	R	N	
P	I	E	T	A		I	D	E		S	I	T		
S	O	L	E	M	N		R	E	S	T	R	I	C	T
A	N	G	E		A	L	A	M	O		C	A	R	E
L	I	A	R		P	A	C	E	R		U	T	E	S
M	A	R	S		S	W	E	D	E		S	E	W	S

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Generalizations about bridge are dangerous, and those about squeezes are most dangerous of all.

Most textbooks suggest that a squeeze is something executed by the declarer in the late stages of play when he can win all but one of the remaining tricks.

Broadly speaking this is true, but there are many exceptions. An exceptional exception is the diagramed deal. The squeeze was operated by a defender at the fourth trick, and he was a long way short of scoring the balance of the tricks.

With 11 high-card points in each hand, North-South did a good job in putting on the brakes in one no-trump. Once North had opened the bidding in third seat with one diamond, it would have been easy to get too high. In this case the old-fashioned range of 9 to 11 points for a one no-trump response to one club worked well.

The heart queen was led, winning the first trick. When West continued with the jack, South had a problem. Ducking would have been profitable, and would have insured the contract with careful play. However, South covered with the king, fearing that West had led from a suit headed by ace-queen-jack.

East won with the ace and continued hearts. West won with the ten and played the five, which had a devastating effect upon the dummy. South could not afford to part with a diamond, which would have given up one of his sure tricks.

If South had thrown a spade from the dummy, West would have led a low card in that suit. This would have allowed dummy's ace to be removed economically, and the defense would have had seven tricks.

Instead, South threw a club from dummy, and the spade shift from West was effective for a different reason. When East won with the spade king, he was able to lead the club queen, pinning dummy's jack and giving the defense an extra trick in that suit to defeat the contract.

NORTH
♠A 10 4
♡K 6 4
◇Q J 9 7 3
♣J 2

WEST
♠Q 8 5
♡Q J 10 5
◇6 5 2
♣A 10 6

EAST
♠K 9 3 2
♡A 9 2
◇10 8
♣Q 9 8 3

SOUTH(D)
♠J 7 6
♡8 7 3
◇A K 4
♣K 7 5 4

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
Pass	Pass	1 ◇	Pass
1 N.T.	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the heart queen.

Teammates Prefer Ivie at First Base

Giants Want McCovey Benched

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19 (AP) — Tension seems to be building in the San Francisco Giants' organization as the National League team wrestles with the question of what to do with 41-year-old Willie McCovey.



Willie McCovey

Some of McCovey's teammates suggested in an article in the San Francisco Examiner that the veteran first baseman should be replaced in the starting lineup by Mike Ivie, who is 15 years younger.

"I think it would be a great year for Willie to become a player-coach," pitcher John Montefusco said. "Willie's having trouble walking. If you're having trouble walking, how are you gonna play the game every day? His legs bothered him every day last year."

McCovey, whose career spans 20 seasons and includes 505 home runs, disagreed.

Would Head the Line

"I'd be the first person to go up to Joe Altobelli [the Giants' manager] and say: 'I can't do it anymore'," McCovey said. "But I don't feel no different than I did 10 years ago."

McCovey was the starter for much of last season, carrying the team in the early going before he tailed off. He hit .228 with 12 homers and 64 runs batted in 108 games, missing the last 29 games with a shoulder injury.

Ivie, who hit four home runs as a pinch hitter alone, hit .305 with 11 homers and 55 RBI in 318 at bats.

"I waited for my time last year because Willie had such a great season the year before and because I was new with the Giants," Ivie said. "But I showed what I could do and now I don't see any other way it can be. I know I'm the best man."



Mike Ivie

Altobelli said earlier this month that he intends to have Ivie and McCovey compete for the first base job at spring training, which begins next week in Casa Grande, Ariz.

Dissension Feared

But second baseman Bill Madlock said such a strategy could lead to dissension.

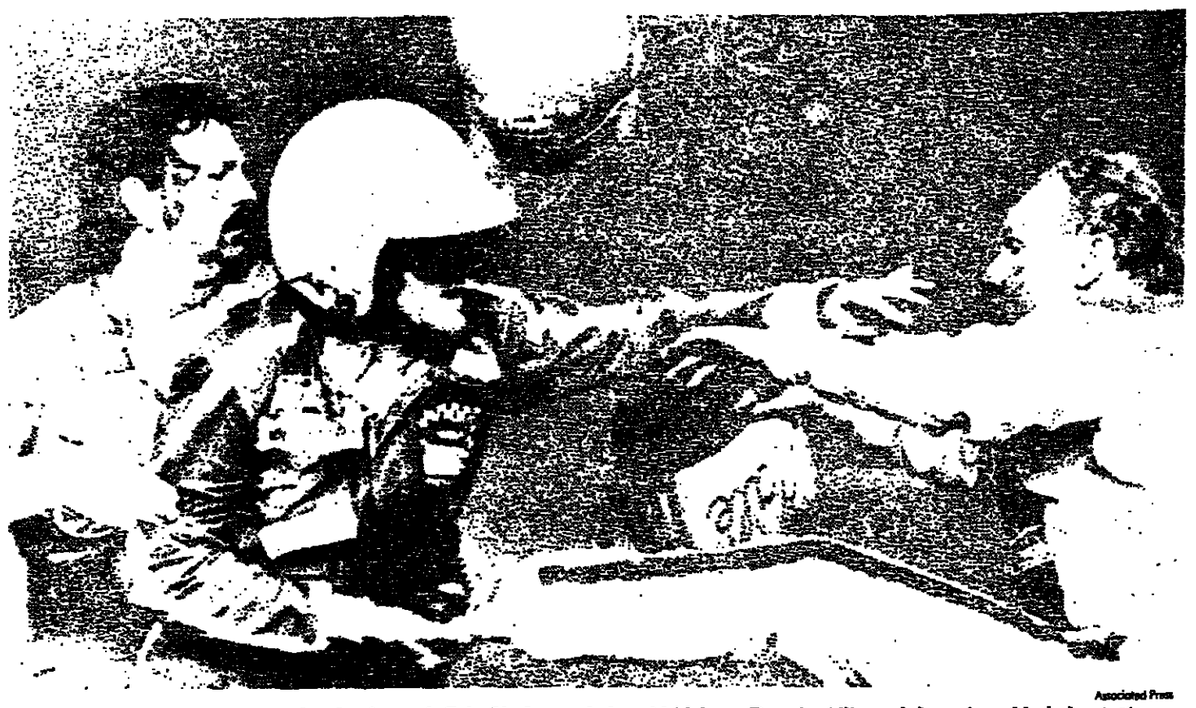
"I'm afraid we'll lose both of 'em," Madlock said. "McCovey will retire next year and Ivie will get so mad he didn't play enough that he'll play out his option next year."

The Giants' general manager, Spec Richardson, tried unsuccessfully during the winter to get Rod Carew, who also plays first, from the Minnesota Twins. Those efforts upset both Ivie, who would have gone to the Twins in the deal, and McCovey.

"What bothered me mostly about the Carew talk is that you make a trade to strengthen your weaknesses," McCovey said. "But first base is not a position we're weak at.

"Richardson said, 'Anytime you can get a future Hall of Famer, you got to get him.' Well, what the hell does he think he's got here?

"We should be talking about how we're going to win the Western Division instead of starting controversy. I've been fighting off competition for 20 years and I can do it again."



Associated Press

Bobby Allison, center, grabs the foot of Cale Yarborough in mid-kick as Donnie Allison, left, swings his helmet at Yarborough after the Daytona 500 car race. The fight started after a collision between Yarborough and Donnie Allison.

Beth Heiden, 100-Pound Bully on Skates

By Samuel Abt

INZELL, West Germany, Feb. 19 (IHT) — Beth Heiden, the women's all-round speed skating champion, jumped from fourth place to second in the sprint championships here yesterday by pushing herself to finish fifth in the 500-meter race — and thereby lost a bet.

Heiden, who aspires to be 5 feet 2 inches tall and who weighs 100 pounds, is best at long distances, to the dismay of brawnier opponents. She won both 1,000-meter races in this Bavarian village but prefers to skate even farther.

"I don't know why it is that the 3,000 meters is my distance," Heiden said in an interview afterward. "Maybe I shouldn't phrase it that way, maybe I should just say that the 500 meters isn't my distance."

Nevertheless, she won the 500 meters two weeks ago, and everything else in sight, when she swept the world all-round championship in the Hague.

No Sense of Speed

"I don't feel very fast," the 19-year-old Heiden said while trying to explain where she gets her power.

Her brother Eric, the men's all-round and sprint champion, is 6 feet tall and is never asked the question about power, but his sister has dealt with it often.

"The training does it, I suppose," she said. "The exercises, the running, the bicycle racing maybe." A member of the U. S. national team, she finished ninth in the world championships in Cologne last August in a 45-mile race.

Sitting in a dressing room with her hair in pigtails, Heiden was affable and relaxed as she spoke, worrying only about her brother's and Peter Mueller's race at 1,000 meters. At one point she excused herself and dashed down an aisle to the track to see if Mueller had made up enough points to move from fourth into second place overall, as she had earlier. He had not and she looked a little disappointed.

Big Money at Stake

"Well," she said, "I didn't think I could do it either. . .I had a bet with a German skater, the reserve on the women's team, that I wouldn't break 43 seconds in the 500 meters and wouldn't get below 1:26 in the 1,000 meters.

"It hurts to lose 20 Deutsche marks, but it feels good to lose the bet."

She finished the 500 meters in 42.73 seconds and the 1,000 meters in 1 minute 25.61 seconds.

She has been skating since the age of 7 or 8, she said, with her first interest figure skating.

"Eric and I started about the same time back home in Madison, Wis. He played hockey and did figure skating and I did figure skating but I discovered that I liked to race around rather than do what I was supposed to be doing in figure skating."

"I liked speed then and I still like it, but right now I regret dropping figure skating because it's a really neat sport. But it's too late now," she added.

Yearning for Academe

In her good-natured way, Heiden had some other regrets.

"I'd like to go to school more, get more involved in college life," she said, referring to the University of Wisconsin, where she is a second-semester sophomore, majoring in civil engineering.

"Math and physics and the sciences are what I like," she explained. "I'm not so good in English literature."

She hopes to take some six-week university courses this summer, but otherwise will drop the academic life until after the 1980 Winter Olympics at Lake Placid, N.Y.

"I want to train hard," she said, "and my studies sometimes get in the way."

Heiden was confident that her brother would win gold medals at the Olympics, but seemed less sure about her own chances.

She noted that she finished 11th in the 3,000-meter race at the 1976 Olympic games at Innsbruck, Austria, but admitted that her brother had not done much better and that they had both been far below their peaks three years ago.

"Eric was seventh in the 1,500 meters," she said, "and I think 19th in the 5,000 meters. But next year he's a cinch for the golds.

"Me, I'm kind of easy to please. Any medal will do, bronze, silver, gold, any medal at all. The Olympics at Lake Placid will be important for me, but I liked it in 1976. It was fun not being a star because I could just skate."

A Speed Skating Primer

INZELL, West Germany, Feb. 19 (IHT) — There is more to ice, it is learned, than meets the untrained eye.

To the trained eye and even foot, those of speed skaters for example, ice is a subject for discussion in a vocabulary cribbed from a wine tasting: There is good ice and there is bad ice, there is acceptable ice and there is even vintage ice.

The ice at Inzell, for example, is rated among the world's finest ice although, because of abnormally warm temperatures in Bavaria, this has not been a great year for ice.

This village is far from major industry, so the air is free of pollution and the ice is unmarked by even microscopic grit, skaters explain all too willingly. They say they can feel grit right through their blades.

Another factor that determines the quality of ice is the quality of the water used. Water from mountain glaciers is preferred to the treated water that would be used in a large city or a lowlands area such as the Netherlands, a speed skating center. The purer the water, the purer the ice, it is said.

"Skaters can feel perfect ice under them and they respond to it," explained Thomas Nietsch, a skater for West Germany. "Of course," he continued, "perfect ice must be treated perfectly. Even the best ice is unusable if the weather is too cold. Too far below zero the ice has no give and racing is impossible.

"The optimum is ice one or two degrees above or below freezing, with enough sunshine on it to leave a light cushion of water. It is on this cushion that the skater moves best."

In addition to ice, there is air.

Inzell is about 2,500 feet above sea level, which means that the air is somewhat thinner than it is in, again, the Netherlands. The thinner the air, the less the air resistance to the skater, a difference acknowledged in the two classes of rinks: lowland and high-altitude.

Sprint records are more easily set at a high-altitude rink such as the one in Alma Ata in the Soviet Union or the one in Keystone, Colo., where the world sprint championships will be held next February, just before the Olympic Games in Lake Placid, N.Y.

In addition to ice and air, there is wind.

Besides providing a handsome backdrop to the course here, the Bavarian Alps also shelter it from most winds. Skaters fear gusts almost as much as grit.

"The trouble with gusts of wind is that they're not fair," explained George O'Connell, a director of the U.S. Speed Skating Federation.

"Sure you can say that on a 400-meter course the wind will hinder a skater on one leg and help him on the other, blow in his face and then push him along.

"But what about the next skater, if the wind dies down? The conditions haven't been equal and that's just not fair."

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Washington	39	16	.684	—
Philadelphia	33	22	.600	5
New Jersey	28	28	.500	10½
New York	25	36	.410	16
Boston	23	34	.404	16

Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Antonio	35	25	.583	—
Houston	32	26	.552	2
Atlanta	30	29	.508	4½
Cleveland	24	34	.500	10
Detroit	22	37	.373	12½
New Orleans	19	42	.311	16½

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City	37	21	.638	—
Denver	32	29	.525	6½
Milwaukee	26	35	.426	12½
Indiana	25	34	.424	12½
Chicago	21	37	.362	16

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Seattle	36	21	.632	—
Los Angeles	36	23	.610	1
Phoenix	35	23	.603	1½
Portland	29	27	.518	6½
San Diego	30	31	.492	8
Golden State	27	32	.458	10

Sunday's Results

Philadelphia 110, Milwaukee 107 (ot)
Detroit 124, San Antonio 104
Denver 115, New Orleans 112
Kansas City 130, Chicago 107
San Diego 114, Atlanta 107
Washington 105, Seattle 94
New Jersey 126, Houston 124 (ot)
Los Angeles 122, Indiana 111
Portland 111, Boston 104

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
NY Islanders	35	10	18	88	248	149
NY Rangers	31	19	6	68	234	195
Atlanta	31	22	5	67	232	199
Philadelphia	25	19	12	62	182	174

Smythe Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Chicago	21	25	10	52	171	199
Vancouver	18	31	8	44	168	220
St. Louis	13	37	8	34	172	251
Colorado	12	37	8	32	158	241

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Montreal	39	9	8	86	236	136
Los Angeles	24	25	8	56	204	203
Pittsburgh	23	24	8	54	194	199
Washington	18	30	9	45	194	241
Detroit	12	30	14	38	177	214

Adams Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Boston	32	15	10	74	228	179
Buffalo	23	21	11	57	180	179
Toronto	23	22	11	57	181	176
Minnesota	22	26	8	52	186	188

Sunday's Results

Atlanta 6, St. Louis 4
Detroit 6, Pittsburgh 2
Chicago 5, Colorado 3
Washington 6, N.Y. Rangers 6
Philadelphia 3, Minnesota 2
Montreal 5, Buffalo 2

WHA Standings

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
New England	27	18	7	61	217	180
Edmonton	30	21	0	60	208	167
Winnipeg	26	24	6	58	214	210
Quebec	26	22	4	56	189	175
Cincinnati	23	27	5	51	195	202
Birmingham	21	28	4	46	188	213
x-Indianapolis	5	18	2	12	78	130

x-team disbanded

Sunday's Results

Quebec 4, Cincinnati 2
Edmonton 6, Birmingham 3
New England 7, Winnipeg 1

Eye Injury Sidelines Parent for 3 Weeks

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19 (UPI) — Goalie Bernie Parent of the Philadelphia Flyers will be out of action for at least three weeks after an eye was injured when he was hit by a stick in a game against the New York Rangers.

The team physician, Edward Viener, said that Parent had a hemorrhage in his right eye. "The treatment is absolute bedrest, patching of his eyes and medication to reduce the buildup of pressure in the eye," Viener said.

Lietzke Wins Tucson Golf

TUCSON, Ariz., Feb. 19 (AP) — Bruce Lietzke, the leader all the way, protected his position with a two-under-par 68 and scored a two-stroke victory yesterday in the Tucson Open golf tournament.

He claimed the fourth title of his career — and his second in Tucson — with a 265 total, 15 strokes below the listed par on the 6,708-yard course.

The long-hitting Lietzke, 27 and in his fifth year of tour activity, started the final round in perfect playing conditions — no wind, temperatures in the 80s — with a two-shot advantage and simply stayed in front of the pack.

Tom Watson tied for second, the second time this season the 1977-78 Player of the Year has been a runner-up. He finished at 267.

His Own Worst Critic

"A miserable round of golf," Watson said of his 68. "I was able to score only through some lucky breaks. I had a chance to win the tournament but I just didn't play well enough to do it.

He shared the second spot with Buddy Gardner and Jim Thorpe. It was a career-high finish for both. Gardner shot a 65 and Thorpe a 68.

At 268 were Curtis Strange, Howard Twitty, Victor Regalado and Marty Fleckman. Twitty closed up with a 65, Strange shot 66, Regalado 67 and Fleckman 69.

Lee Trevino was next at 68 — 269.

Maravich to Rest

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 19 (AP) — Pete Maravich, star guard for the New Orleans Jazz, is sitting out a six-game road trip because he is weak from a viral infection, the National Basketball Association team said.

Strike Possible By NFL Players, Union Head Says

LAS VEGAS, Feb. 19 (AP) — National Football League owners could face a player strike because they "are refusing to to talk" to free agents, according to Ed Garvey, executive director of the NFL Players Association.

Garvey said at the annual players' meeting here that the owners were conspiring to bypass the NFL's collective bargaining agreement.

"Management is in breach of the collective bargaining agreement," Garvey said, "and because they are in breach we do not feel we are bound by the no-strike agreement." He would not commit himself to a strike, but he said that it was "certainly" a possibility.

The key issue, Garvey said, is that the clubs were not talking with players who have become free agents. "They've just decided not to bid for anyone else's players," he said. "Can we prove that? I don't know."

Tanner Defeats Gottfried Easily

RANCHO MIRAGE, Calif., Feb. 19 (AP) — Roscoe Tanner successfully defended his title in the Tennis Games here yesterday, beating Brian Gottfried, 6-4, 6-2, without his usual big serve.

The 27-year-old Tanner scored only two service aces, while Gottfried had four. "I missed a lot of first serves," Tanner said. "But Brian didn't return my second serves very well today except in a couple of games, and that was the key."

On Saturday, Tanner scored eight service aces against Eliot Teltscher, bringing his total for the previous two matches to 19.

"Considering the field, I consider this my best tournament win of all," Tanner said. The field had such stars as Jimmy Connors, Bjorn Borg and John McEnroe, all of whom were eliminated before the semifinals.

Tanner beat Connors in the quarter-finals.



Associated Press

Down goes Yarborough under the brothers' attack.

Yarborough Charges Crash Cost $75,000

By Shav Glick

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Feb. 19 — Cale Yarborough angrily accused the Allison brothers, Donnie and Bobby, of knocking him out of an apparent $75,000 victory only a half-mile from victory in the Daytona 500 car race here yesterday.

Richard Petty, half a lap back in third place on the last lap, inherited the lead and went on to victory when Yarborough and Donnie Allison went spinning off the track in the third turn after banging their Oldsmobiles together down the back straightaway.

Yarborough said the bumping started when Bobby Allison — several laps behind — tried to block him from passing his younger brother.

"It's the worst thing I've ever seen in racing," screamed Yarborough. "They double-teamed me. I've never seen anything as bad as that, and I've been in racing a long time. I had the race won, no ifs, and or buts about it, and he [Donnie Allison] knew it."

An old-fashioned stock car driver brawl erupted between Yarborough , a former South Carolina Golden Gloves boxing champion, and the two brothers from Hueytown, Ala.

Bobby Allison, who was about 100 yards ahead of Donnie Allison and Yarborough when the accident occurred, drove on around the track and stopped on the apron near the two broken cars.

"When Bobby came up to find out if we were all right," said Donnie Allison, "Cale went over and punched Bobby through the screen [a window netting on the driver's side in place of a window]. Then he came at me and started calling me names."

Bystanders broke up the scuffle but not before the Allisons had Yarborough on the ground in a melee of kicking, punching and swinging of helmets.

As would be expected, the Allisons denied they did anything wrong.

"Cale had made up his mind he would pass me low, and I had made up my mind he was gonna have to pass me high," said Donnie. "I don't think Bobby slowed down, and he didn't move anywhere."

Bobby Allison, who won the Daytona 500 last year, said "I couldn't have blocked him, I wasn't even close."

© Los Angeles Times

Duke Showing Its Basketball Strength

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (UPI) — It has not been the kind of basketball season Duke was prepared for. Expected to lead the rankings, Duke was humiliated early at the ECAC Holiday Tournament, dropped a few key games as the season progressed and fell into a tie for the lead in the Atlantic Coast Conference when it lost to Maryland, 70-68, on Friday.

But, with the NCAA tournament drawing near, the Blue Devils showed their strength, defeating Louisville yesterday, 88-72. It was Louisville's second loss in two days.

"I think we played a tremendous basketball game as far as not worrying about anything," said Duke's coach, Bill Foster. Eugene Banks scored 23 points and grabbed 12 rebounds and Mike Gminski added 22 and 9 rebounds as Duke raised its record to 19-5.

"We came out to keep the ball out of Gminski's hands inside and hope they missed the outside shots," said Louisville's coach, Denny Crum. "But they just came out and hit everything. Their outside guys just shot the eyes out of it."

In other weekend games involving top 10 teams, UCLA defeated Arizona, 110-86; Notre Dame defeated West Virginia, 70-54; North Carolina defeated Virginia, 66-57, Louisiana State defeated Mississippi, 67-62; Syracuse defeated St. John's, 79-72; Michigan State defeated Michigan, 80-57, and Marquette defeated Loyola of Chicago, 65-53. Indiana State was idle.

Bill Hanzlik scored 14 points, Tracy Jackson had 12 and Rich Branning added 11 to lead Notre Dame, 19-3. Dana Perno paced West Virginia, 14-10, with 14 points before the largest crowd ever to watch a basketball game in West Virginia.

Michigan State Scrambles To Catch Iowa, Ohio State

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (UPI) — Michigan State is at the top of its game but if the Spartans hope to successfully defend their Big Ten basketball championship, they need help from other teams.

The Spartans defeated their archrival, Michigan, 80-57, on Saturday but remained a game behind Iowa and Ohio State, who are tied for the league lead.

Ohio State dealt Northwestern an 88-73 setback and Iowa posted a 67-53 victory at Illinois. Purdue remained in a tie with Michigan State for third place with an 80-56 victory over Minnesota and Indiana went into overtime for a 68-62 victory at Wisconsin.

Four Still In It

With two weeks and four games left, Iowa and Ohio State have 11-3 Big Ten records and Michigan State and Purdue are 10-4.

Michigan State has defeated Iowa and Ohio State twice each and in case of a tie for the conference championship this will help the Spartans in the battle for the automatic NCAA tournament bid. Head-to-head competition is the first step in breaking a championship tie to determine the tournament representative.

But the Spartans no longer play the two leading teams and Ronnie Lester, Iowa's star, said "Ohio State and Michigan State both are winning, but Michigan State can't catch us if we keep winning and we still have to play Ohio State."

The Iowa-Ohio State game is at Columbus next Saturday, but the road holds no fear for the Hawkeyes, who have captured six of the seven conference games they have played on the road.

Iowa's coach, Lute Olson, said, "We tell the players not to let the crowd become involved [on the road]. The best way to stop the crowd is to make seven or eight passes and then take the easy basket."

How the Top 20 Did

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (AP) — How the top 20 teams in the Associated Press college basketball poll fared through games of Feb. 12-18:

1. Indiana St. (24-0) beat W. Texas St. 100-75; beat S. Illinois 69-68
2. UCLA (20-3) beat Arizona St. 85-83; beat Arizona 110-86
3. Notre Dame (19-3) beat Manhattan 86-63; beat West Virginia 70-54
4. North Carolina (20-4) beat William & Mary 85-60; beat Virginia 66-57
5. Duke (19-5) beat N. Carolina St. 66-48; lost to Maryland 70-68; beat Louisville 88-72
6. Louisiana St (21-3) beat Auburn 78-68; beat Mississippi 67-62
7. Syracuse (21-2) beat St. John's 79-72
8. Michigan St. (18-5) beat Indiana 59-47; beat Michigan 80-57
9. Louisville (21-6; beat St. Louis 78-62; lost to Memphis St. 80-53; lost to Duke 86-72
10. Marquette (19-4) beat Stetson 86-78; beat Loyola, Ill. 75-63
11. Arkansas (20-4) beat Baylor 71-62; beat SMU 71-55; beat Houston 78-59
12. Texas (20-3) beat Texas A&M 65-57; beat Baylor 100-83; beat Texas Tech 63-56 OT
13. Purdue (20-6) lost to Iowa 75-72; beat Minnesota 80-56
14. Iowa (18-5) beat Purdue 75-72; beat Illinois 67-53
15. Temple (20-3) beat American 103-67
16. Georgetown (20-4) beat Stonehill 69-59; beat Boston College 84-51
17. Ohio St. (16-7) beat Minnesota 74-68; beat Northwestern 88-73
18. Detroit (20-4) beat St. Bonaventure 106-101 OT; beat Colgate 84-66
19. Vanderbilt (18-6) beat Alabama 65-57; lost to Georgia 63-60
20. Alabama (16-7) lost to Vanderbilt 65-57; beat Auburn 80-71

Transactions

BASEBALL

National League

LOS ANGELES DODGERS—Traded Brad Guilden, catcher, to the New York Yankees for Gary Thomasson, outfielder.

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

CLEVELAND CAVALIERS—Traded Jim Brewer, forward, to the Detroit Pistons for future considerations.

NEW YORK KNICKS—Placed Marvin Webster, center, on the disabled list for two weeks.

SAN DIEGO CLIPPERS—Signed Brian Taylor, guard, for the rest of the season.

KANSAS CITY KINGS—Activated Richard Washington, forward. Placed Tom Burleson, center, on the injured list.

PORTLAND TRAIL BLAZERS—Waived Jim McMillian, forward. Signed Ira Terrell, forward.

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

WASHINGTON CAPITALS—Sent Gord Smith, defenseman, to Hershey of the American Hockey League.

VANCOUVER CANUCKS—Sent Rick Blight, right wing, to Dallas of the Central Hockey League.

PHILADELPHIA FLYERS—Recalled Rick St.Croix, goaltender, from Philadelphia of the American Hockey League.

Kings Lose Burleson

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 19 (AP) — Center Tom Burleson will be lost to the Kansas City Kings for at last nine weeks with ligament injuries to his left knee, a club spokesman said.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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Art Buchwald

Airport Party Line

WASHINGTON — You're stuck in the airport and your plane has been delayed, and they're trying to clear the runway of snow, and there are no motel rooms available within the area, and you've been to the airline counter six times and the magazine counter four times, and you've looked at every souvenir they sell, and you've had it with the Moonies and their smelly carnations, and you've run out of quarters for the pinball machines on the balcony. What do you do?



Buchwald

I discovered the other day one of the fun things to do is to listen in on other people's telephone calls. Most telephones at airports are located 12 inches from each other and there is no problem pretending you're on the phone when in fact you're eavesdropping on the person next to you.

* * *

Here are some of the better conversations I heard while I was killing time at National Airport during the last snowstorm.

"Hello, honey. I'm stuck in Washington and won't get home tonight. Honest to pete, the planes aren't flying. . . I'm not lying. What do you mean I sound happy? Why should I be happy because I can't get home tonight? I'm not with anybody. . . I'm by myself. Why do you always keep bringing up O'Hare Airport and the stewardess every time I get stuck? That was two years ago. . . I haven't seen her since. Do we have to go through this again? We were just lonely and had dinner and a few drinks together. I don't care what nosy Margie told you we were doing. So she saw us go up in the elevator together at the O'Hare Hilton. Is that a crime? How were we supposed to get to our rooms? Margie's a well-poisoner. Look, I wouldn't have called if I thought you were going to make a federal case out of it.

"I have no idea what I'm going to do now. I may have to sleep at the airport. . . Yes, by myself on the floor. Unless we can figure out some kind of orgy at the Eastern Airlines shuttle gate. There is no music in the background. . . that's a loudspeaker announcing that all planes to Atlanta have been canceled. Maybe I'll get out tomorrow morning. Think what you want to. . . Just because it isn't snowing in Rochester doesn't mean it isn't snowing here. GOODBYE."

The man on my right was reading from a notebook. "Charley, I'm not going to get there for the meeting tomorrow morning. Tell Griswold the Navy has changed the specs on the GX-156 and they want the AJ-30s pointing toward the stern instead of the bow. I told them it would cost an extra seven mil and they said they didn't care because it would still be cheaper now than when the GX got off the drawing boards. Also, inform Wilson that we have to make modifications on the cycli-calibers under the anti-radar booms. I told them that would cost another 10 mil, but no one batted an eye. And slip Mac a note that Capt. Ringding, who gave us the contract, was passed over and is retiring next month and wants the job we promised him. I know he can't read a blueprint, but he may be helpful to us when we have to break the news to the Navy about the 60 mil overrun."

* * *

I walked a few telephones down. A lady was shouting into the phone. "Paul, I won't be home. There's hamburger in the freezer and canned peas in the closet or baked beans — whichever you want. Look, don't get mad at me. I don't care what the kids are doing. I'm tired and I had a rough day and the people I was supposed to meet couldn't get into town so they postponed the meeting to next week and I' m going to have to come back. Well, take them all to a Burger King if you don't want to cook. I couldn't care less if they ate or not. All you can do is nag, nag, nag. You should have thought about it before you let me accept my commission as an adviser to 'The Year of the Child'."

The last call I heard before I went back to the magazine stand to take another look at Playboy was being made by a man with a big grin on his face. "Honey, you're not going to believe this. The airport is closed and I'm stuck here overnight. I'll be over as soon as I can find a taxi."

Dre$$ Gray

By Judy Klemesrud

NEW YORK (NYT) — He dedicated his new book to her, calling her his "wife," which she really isn't yet, and won't be, until March 17. She, in turn, dedicated her new book to him. That, in itself, is almost enough to make them the city's newest literary darlings — but wait, there's more.

The couple, Lucian K. Truscott IV and Carol Troy, are young (he is 31, she is 33), attractive, and, perhaps most important in New York, newly rich. His unsentimental novel, "Dress Gray," about the official cover-up of the murder of a homosexual cadet at West Point and the power games that men play with one another, has so far earned $1.4 million from paperback, book club, movie and other sales, of which Mr. Truscott estimates his share to be about $780,000. Her book, "Cheap Chic Update," is a revised version of her 1975 fashion guide, written with Caterine Milinaire, which sold 50,000 copies and was translated into French, Dutch and Japanese.

Miss Troy is Vassar '66; Mr. Truscott is West Point '69 and a self-proclaimed "hothead" who resigned his commission 13 months later amid controversy. They have a freshly painted 2,000-square-foot loft in SoHo, and a new $100,000 red Victorian carriage house with an onion dome in Sag Harbor, L.I., where they tool around in a dilapidated 1968 brown Cadillac convertible and have been known to lead a zany, Scott-and-Zelda kind of life.

'Mean Guy'

One factor that appeals to those old enough to remember is that Mr. Truscott's grandfather, Gen. Lucian K. Truscott Jr., was a renowned, rather eccentric World War II hero who wore dashing white silk scarves around his neck and led the Allied invasion of Anzio Beach in Italy. President Eisenhower later named him a four-star general.

"He was a mean guy, a great combat leader," Truscott said the other day, while sipping Perrier in the wood-paneled lobby of the Lotos Club, where he and Miss Troy were staying while their loft was being painted. "They teach a whole week of his tactics up at West Point, in History of the Military Art. He was a self-educated guy who only went through the eighth grade. Every time I go to cash a check at a bank, someone seems to say, 'Oh, I was at Anzio with Lucian Truscott.'"

While Truscott speaks with obvious admiration of both his grandfather and his father, a retired Army colonel who was West Point '45, his scathing book gives a rather tarnished view of both the Army and the Military Academy.

Did the book come out of feelings of revenge? "No, I don't hate the Army," Truscott said evenly. "I think the Army is necessary. If there was another big war like World War II, they could draft me and I'd go in a minute. I'm not a pacifist. I'm not a conscientious objector."

Truscott said his goal in writing "Dress Gray" was to "tell a good story that was true to the attitudes and occurrences in the years I knew West Point — the late 1960s during the Vietnam War. And I wanted it to be a book that people would pick up and read. I didn't want to write a novel that would sell only 5,000 copies."



Fred Seidman

Carol Troy and Lucian K. Truscott IV.

Feeling Threatened

The tarnished image of the academy reflected in Truscott's novel was the result, he said, of "West Point feeling so threatened on the outside during that time."

Truscott said he chose his homosexual murder theme not because he knew a great many homosexuals at the academy, but because "by necessity, the sexual element of power exercised among men in an all-male society like this is homosexual."

Truscott said he began his writing career during his sophomore year at West Point by writing what he calls "conservative, right-wing letters to The Village Voice." The newspaper began printing his letters regularly, "and I was hooked. I used to write six or seven letters to people every night."

Disciplined

Truscott, who ranked 658 out of 800 cadets in his class ("I didn't study, I wrote letters"), was involved in controversies throughout his military career. In 1969 he was one of four cadets disciplined for using a telephone credit-card number that they were told belonged to the radical Students for a Democratic Society.

"I got caught for $600," Mr. Truscott said with an impish smile. "I didn't see anything wrong in having the SDS pay for my long-distance calls."

After graduating from West Point, Truscott was sent to Fort Carson, Colo., where he continued to write, although his articles by then had to be approved by a military censor for security reasons. After he submitted articles about heroin addiction at Fort Carson — he admitted to having smoked marijuana in one of them — and about what he considered to be an illegal court-martial procedure for soldiers who had gone AWOL, he lost both his platoon and his security clearance.

"They threatened to send me to Vietnam, to the forward areas, basically to kill me," he said. "I was really hotheaded, and didn't know what to do. It was 1970, with Kent State, and everything was maniacal. I was uncomfortable about going to Vietnam and leading men in combat, because tactically, it was an atrocious mess."

Eventually, Truscott said, the Army began "administrative elimination proceedings" against him. "As a result, I resigned 13 months after I went in," he said. "I got a general discharge under other than honorable conditions, generally known as a 'bad discharge.'"

He hopped in his car, drove straight to New York and has been writing ever since.

PEOPLE: *Pontifical Wedding For Roman Couple*

Mario Maltese works for a burglar-alarm company and his bride-to-be, **Vittoria Ianni**, is the daughter of a Roman garbage collector, but their wedding will be nothing short of regal. **Pope John Paul II** will do the honors, marking the first such pontifical ceremony since **Pope Paul VI** tied the knot 11 years ago for five couples in South America. The pope met Miss Ianni last month while visiting the garbage collectors of Rome and she asked him if he would officiate at her forthcoming wedding. "He smiled at me and then said yes," she said. She and her fiance moved up the wedding date so they could be married in the Vatican's Pauline Chapel.

* * *

With his parents in the Middle East and school exams to prepare for, **Prince Andrew**, second son of **Queen Elizabeth II** of Britain, spent his 19th birthday yesterday engrossed in his studies at the spartan Gordonstoun School in Scotland. The queen and her husband, **Prince Philip**, are on an 18-day tour of Saudi Arabia and other Arab nations in the Mideast, so there were no family birthday celebrations, a Buckingham Palace spokesman said. Andrew is preparing for school-leaving exams, after which he plans to enter the Royal Navy, as his father and older brother, Prince Charles, did before him. . . Meanwhile, over the weekend, the queen and Prince Philip were taken to the races, including some camel races, by their host, King Khaled of Saudi Arabia.

* * *

The most popular television series in history was back on the screen Sunday night as the next 100 years of **Alex Haley's** "Roots" picked up where the last 100 left off. There are new faces. **Avon Long** was tapped to replace **Ben Vereen** in the scene-stealing role of Chicken George because Vereen refused to return, saying he dislikes sequels of any nature. **Henry Fonda** joins the new cast, as does **Marlon Brando**, in the role of U.S. Nazi leader George Lincoln Rockwell, and **James Earl Jones** portrays author Haley, who turns up at this point in his own family chronicle. The 14-hour, 7-segment series is being broadcast by ABC-TV.

* * *

It's a bit of a jump from the disco floor to the back of a bad Brahma bull and **John Travolta** isn't quite ready to make it — even when the bull is full of springs and gears. The star of "Saturday Night Fever" and "Grease" toured **Mickey Gilley's** Honky Tonk in Pasadena, Texas, during the weekend. Gilley's will be the scene for a new movie, "Urban Cowboy," and Travolta is in line for the lead role. He signed a few autographs and tried a few nondisco dance steps but shied away from fan demands that he mount Gilley's mechanical bull. Said the kid from New Jersey, "Naw, not yet. I'll ride it eventually, but not today. I need to take one home with me and practice on it in my backyard."

* * *

"Where the hell is Plains?" **Robert Ormsby** demanded as he confronted his new roomie in the fall of 1942 at Georgia Tech. "Jimmy just lifted his head and grinned that typical grin of his and said, 'Near Albany,' " he said. "He sort of put me in my place." For three months, Ormsby, now president of Lockheed-Georgia, and President **Jimmy Carter** shared a room as freshmen at Georgia Tech. Today, they'll share a stage when Tech presents the president with an honorary degree. Carter completed one year at the school before going on to the U.S. Naval Academy. "We got along very well," Ormsby said. "But I had already pledged with a fraternity that fall, and I spent most of my time with my friends over there. Jimmy had his own friends."

* * *

Sophia Loren says she played "psychiatrist, comforter and ego masseuse" to **Richard Burton** during his estrangement from **Elizabeth Taylor**. Burton stayed in Rome with the Italian film star and her husband, film director **Carlo Ponti**, during the summer of 1973, Miss Loren said in an article in the March issue of McCall's magazine. At the time, Burton was on a program "to cure his drinking habit" prior to filming "The Voyage," in which he and Miss Loren would star, she said. Miss Taylor later came to Rome and Burton had "high hopes of reconciliation," but "all of us, except Richard, could see it was going to end," said Miss Loren. During that "sad period" in Burton's life, she compared him to a Shakespearean king, "once grand," who is "broken upon the wheel of preordained tragedy."

— SAMUEL JUSTICE.

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